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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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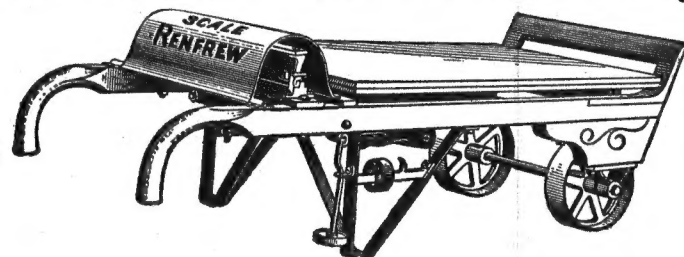
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PARCELS TO BORNEO

There are those who complain that the British people living on their islands are an insular people, and not only do not know but do not care to know how the rest of the world wags, especially the British Colonies. If there is an atom of truth in the charge it is certainly not reflected in their postal laws. For the very purpose of making an imperial tie, the British post office not only adopted the "penny an ounce" letter rate, but adopted what is called the "triple system" of imperial British parcel rates. These rates are one shilling for three pounds, two shillings for seven pounds and three shillings for eleven pounds. Put into cents per pound these rates amount to eight cents per pound for packages of three pounds, seven cents per pound for packages of seven pounds and six and a half cents per pound for packages of eleven pounds. It may be objected that this rate is a losing one, only put on to strengthen the imperial tie. If so, all honor to those who have done it. There is, however, nothing to indicate that this is the case. The British Post Office has a large annual surplus. Its parcel post rate inside the kingdom is only two cents a pound. Its parcel rate throughout the rest of Europe is about eight cents a pound, though here the railway hauls are long and there is expensive handling at foreign customs offices and over foreign government owned railways. From many careful comparisons we would gather that this triple system was not far from a cost rate.

Imperial Business

At this rate, which as above shown runs from six and a half to eight cents a pound, the Government will carry packages by sea around the world to India and distribute them by rail over a country that is not so much smaller than Canada. It will carry them right around to New Zealand or to the savages of British North Borneo, in the Pacific. It will carry them to British East Africa, on one side of Africa, or to the Gold Coast, on the other side. The British Government supplies this excellent and cheap mail service right into the heart of savage Africa. Far Northern Nigeria, which runs almost up to Lake Tchad, in innermost Africa, enjoys it. So do Uganda and Zanzibar, and such little out of the way places as Tortola, the Falkland Islands and the Caicos Islands. In fact, distance is no bar whatever. If in some cases, like Australia, there are higher tolls charged it is because the local Government would not join with the Imperial Government in establishing the rates.

The People v. Express Companies

It will perhaps be more astonishing to many to learn that the Britisher enjoys the privilege of mailing parcels to the farthest confines of Canada at this rate of six and a half to eight cents a pound. Yet our post office charges us sixteen cents a pound to mail a parcel from one part of our own country to another. As we have shown before, there is only one reason for this. It is a rate purposely maintained by the post office to its own financial disadvantage for the very purpose of preventing Canadians from mailing packages that the express companies may enjoy the privilege of their carriage and announce every year, as they just have done, net profits of a million dollars on an investment of only four millions. How long the people of Canada will stand for this treatment it is hard to say. Mr. Pelletier is doing his best to stave off a demand for it by using up the present post office surplus

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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Number 16

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in starting rural routes. The country wants rural routes, but it should be clearly understood that this in no way lessens the demand for a parcel post. Indeed, it strengthens that demand. Had we a parcel post rate fixed not on an exclusive but on a revenue basis the Postmaster-General would have a bigger surplus to establish many more rural routes.

A Tie for Canada

England has been far-seeing enough to establish cheap letter, parcel and telegraph rates with her colonies, the last of which was done at a sacrifice. Have we in Canada no need of binding together the sentiment of our widely strung-out provinces? Is it not as necessary that British Columbia should be facilitated in her connection with Alberta and Alberta with Nova Scotia as it is that English people should be able easily to send gifts or receive tokens of esteem from the British settlers in the outlying corners of the world? The parcel post it must be recognized is not a mere shopping business. It is very largely used as the truest manner of keeping up friendship. Witness, for instance, how full the mail bags are at Christmas. Had we reasonable rates, packages would be sent in great numbers throughout the year, attesting thought and friendship. If established in Canada it would be a very great help to break down the almost insurmountable barriers that divide our population into sections. Canada and the United States are the only two civilized countries in the world that maintain the rate of sixteen cents a pound. If Canada does not hurry she will have the proud distinction of calling herself the only country that refuses to adopt modern postal regulations.

—Montreal Witness, Mar. 19, 1912.

BANK EVIDENCE AT OTTAWA

Ottawa, April 14—Last Friday was Western field day in the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons. George F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide; Edward J. Fream, honorary secretary of United Farmers of Alberta, and H. O. Powell, general manager of the Weyburn Bank, occupied the whole day on the witness stand. Mr. Chipman produced several hundred cancelled bank notes showing interest charges from 8 to 12 per cent. to be the prevailing rate and much higher charges on short loans, where a minimum of \$1.00 was charged. He also urged that banks be not allowed to charge over 7 per cent. on any loan. He also showed documents giving mortgage rates to be 9 per cent., with very high costs attached, as well as agricultural implements and other notes given by farmers bearing interest at from 7 to 10 per cent. before due and 10 to 12 per cent. after due. The Banking Committee was impressed by the evidence of such high rates of interest paid by the farmers. Mr. Fream emphasized the need of farmers being permitted to give security upon their cattle as well as upon their grain and did not wish to see this privilege confined to ranchers alone. R. McKenzie, secretary Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and Fred W. Green, Secretary Saskatchewan gave evidence on Tuesday.

Further reports on the evidence will be published in The Guide later.

Public life is a situation of power and energy; he trespasses against his duty who sleeps upon his watch as well as he that goes over to the enemy.—Burke.

Our Ottawa Letter

(By The Guide Special Correspondent.)

THE CLOSURE DEBATE

Ottawa, April 11.—The feature of the parliamentary week has been the introduction by the government of the long-threatened closure rules, with the object of applying them to the naval bill, so as to insure its passage this session. Notice of the new rules was given on Monday night, but it was not until Wednesday, when they were formally moved in the House by Premier Borden, that they caused any excitement. It might, perhaps, be more correct to say that it was not until after the Prime Minister had concluded his speech that the temperature of the House began to rise, as the utmost decorum prevailed while he was explaining the proposed changes. Within a few minutes of the time he sat down the members were in a white heat, the trouble being caused by a plan which the government had decided upon previously, and which was immediately put into effect of moving the "previous question" before Sir Wilfrid Laurier was permitted to reply to the Prime Minister, thereby shutting off all amendments. In order to get an absolutely correct idea of what was said

during the scene which ensued it is necessary to go to the official reports of the House. Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, had been chosen by the government as the man who was to rise in his place as soon as Mr. Borden sat down to put the motion shutting off amendments. Following the usual practice Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to reply and a look of great surprise marked his countenance when he observed that Mr. Hazen was also on his feet. From this point we will quote the official report.

What Actually Happened

Mr. Speaker: "The hon. member for Quebec East (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) is accorded the floor."

Mr. W. B. Northrup (East Hastings): "I rise, under rule 17, Mr. Speaker, which rule, if I may be allowed to read it to the House, is as follows: 'When two or more members rise in their seats, Mr. Speaker calls upon the member who first rose in his place, but a motion may be made that any member who has risen be now heard, or do not speak, which motion shall be forthwith put without debate' Under that rule of

the House I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Blain, member for Peel, That the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, being the member for the city and county of St. John, be now heard."

Some hon. members—"Shame."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "When you have a majority in this House, that is what we have to expect from you. Shame."

Dr. Beland: "Withdraw that motion."

Mr. Oliver: "What does the Prime Minister say?"

Mr. Speaker: "It is moved by Mr. Northrup, seconded by Mr. Blain, that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, being the member for the city and county of St. John, be now heard."

Some hon. members: "He will never be heard."

The question having been put, some hon. members: "Read it in French."

The motion was then read in French.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "I rise to a point of order. The motion should read 'That the member for Quebec East, and the member for the city and county of St. John, Having risen at the same time, the member for the city and county of St. John be now heard.' The motion as it stands is not correct."

Mr. Borden: "The motion is precisely in the form provided by rule 17."

Mr. Speaker: "I didn't feel that I

had the responsibility of going beyond the motion as put in my hand."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "I am rising to a point of order. The motion as it stands is not complete."

Mr. Pugsley: "Will you allow me to speak?"

Mr. Speaker: "No; after the members are all in, a point of order cannot be raised, because I have put the question to the House and we are taking the vote."

Mr. Lemieux: "What becomes of the first ruling?"

Mr. Henderson: "It is overruled."

Mr. Speaker: "My intention was to state to the House the position in which the matter stood, namely, that the two members rose to speak, and I decided that the member for Quebec East had the floor, and then the motion which I have read was put."

The House was then divided on the motion and by a vote of 105 to 67, a government majority of 38, it was adopted. Apart from the fact that Mr. Lavallee, Nationalist member for Bellechasse, voted with the Liberals the division was on strictly party lines.

Another Disorderly Scene

At this point the official report fails utterly to give a correct idea of what happened in the House. The Hansard reporters, following the usual practice, confined their remarks and the noises which were made when Mr. Hazen rose to speak to a number of dignified "Ohs" and cries of "Sit down." As a matter of fact the minister was greeted with a prolonged shout of dissent every time he endeavored to speak. Such cries as "Free speech," "Shame," and "Shame on New Brunswick" greeted him. Whether or not it was really Mr. Hazen's intention to make a speech before putting the previous question it is hard to say, but if it was he abandoned the idea and, amidst the general uproar, moved, "That this question be now put."

Probably ninety per cent. of the opposition members thought that this meant that the vote would at once be taken and discussion absolutely shut off, for when Mr. Pugsley a few minutes later moved the adjournment of the House they greeted his reasons why the House should rise with great enthusiasm, while anxiously watching the clock, the hands of which were slowly travelling around to the hour of adjournment for dinner. At six o'clock the speaker left the chair and the opposition members who were under the impression that they had prevented a vote being taken broke into wild cheers for their leader and before dispersing sang "O Canada." It was some time perhaps before they realized that the "previous question" could be discussed by any member in the House and that a debate on it could be prolonged for days. This was made apparent at the evening session, when Mr. Pugsley withdrew his motion to adjourn and Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke in reply to the Prime Minister.

The Closure Provisions

It would be better, perhaps, at this point to explain what the trouble was all about. Premier Borden, in his speech which preceded the outbreak introduced the new rules. The changes as proposed will limit to a considerable degree the number of debatable motions. The most important change, however, is one which will permit a minister of the crown, when the House is in committee, to give a notice that on the following day he will move, "That the debate be not adjourned, or considered beyond two o'clock the following morning." The effect is that the government can close a debate within forty-eight hours after notice has been given of its intention to do so; and speeches are limited to 20 minutes. Another change provides that on Thursdays and Fridays the House can be moved into committee of supply without debate.

Speaking in support of the closure proposals the Prime Minister was able to quote from speeches made by Sir Allen Aylesworth, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. Charles Murphy and others who, during the reciprocity campaign declared that if the Liberals were returned to power closure rules would be introduced. He was not, however, able to quote any such declaration on the

Continued on Page 19

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 " 12—Rhubarb Production
 " 13—How to Grow Mushrooms

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 16th, 1913

WILSON'S LOW TARIFF MEASURE

The Wilson Tariff Bill now before the United States Congress is probably the heaviest blow struck at Protection since Peel established Free Trade in England. Certainly the United States or Canada has never seen so drastic a measure backed by the leading statesman in the land and commanding the support of the party in power. That some changes may be made before the measure becomes law is more than likely, for the special interests whose toes are tramped on may be depended upon to fight like "all possessed." The Democratic majority in the Senate, moreover, is small and representatives of the Southern States, whose chief industries are shorn of some protective favors may, when the test comes, desert the low tariff colors. But even such defections will not block the bill, for President Wilson means business, and has hinted that he will appeal from Congress to the people, if his low tariff measure is rejected. The bill is interesting as a confession coming from such a centre of Protection as Washington that the high tariff policy so consistently maintained by the United States has proved a dismal failure. Whatever may have been the justification for Protection during the early days of struggling infant industries, the tariff benefits have for years been going, not to build up a well-rounded nation, but to round out the sleek and well-fed manufacturers and trust magnates. The American people are to be congratulated upon having elected an administration which sizes up the fallacies of Protection at their true worth.

BETTER THAN RECIPROCITY?

The chief interest in the Prairie Provinces in the low tariff measure now before the American Congress centres round the removal or reduction of duty against Canadian grain, live-stock and farm produce generally. Protectionist politicians and papers, which so violently opposed Reciprocity in 1911, are betraying a remarkable anxiety to show that Canada will do even better under the proposed Wilson or Underwood Bill than she would have under Reciprocity. The Toronto News, for instance, under the flaming red ink headline across its front page, reading "Wider Markets and No Mortgage!" explains that Canada will have "secured practically all the benefits of the Fielding-Knox agreement and several others without damaging Canadian industry." It is easy to be frank now, eighteen months after the defeat of Reciprocity. But why didn't The News and other Protectionist apologists admit the logic of "wider markets" and tell something about all the benefits thereof, instead of trailing the Jingo herring across the track? But the low tariff bill now before Congress is far less favorable to the Canadian farmer than the defeated Reciprocity proposal. Under that measure practically all foodstuffs imported from Canada in the condition in which they left the farmer's hands were made duty free. The high tariff wall against Argentine and other agricultural countries remained unchanged, so that Canada alone enjoyed a preferred market for the products of her farms, forests, mines and fisheries. No such advantages appear in the present bill. The duty on wheat is reduced from 25 to 10 cents a bushel, whereas under Reciprocity it would have entered the Southern market free. Oats will pay 10 cents instead of the present 15 cents a bushel (free under Reciprocity); barley is reduced from 30 to 15 cents a bushel (free under Reciprocity); flax is reduced 30 to 20 cents a bushel (free

under Reciprocity); fresh vegetables from 25 to 15 per cent. (free under Reciprocity); butter from 6 to 2 cents a pound (free under Reciprocity); eggs from 5 to 2 cents a dozen (free under Reciprocity); hay from \$4.00 a ton to 26 2-3 per cent. ad valorem (free under Reciprocity); cattle from 27½ to 10 per cent. (free under Reciprocity); horses from 25 to 10 per cent. (free under Reciprocity); and so on. The difference to the Canadian farmer between free access to the American market, as was offered by Reciprocity, and a proposed 10 cents a bushel on wheat and oats, 15 cents on barley and 20 cents on flax, will be quite apparent. The Democratic revision, indeed, will favor Canadian manufacturers more than the producers. Meats, flour, leather, coal, lumber, wood pulp, steel rails, news-print paper, fish, agricultural implements, sewing machines, cash registers and other manufactured articles will be admitted free. The great trusts are specifically aimed at and henceforth those giant corporations which have been throttling the American consumers, the Steel Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Meat Trust, the Paper Trust, the Fish Trust and others must compete with the world. As Canadians our scrutiny of the Wilson Bill should not be too self-centred, so anxious to find benefits for ourselves as to miss the significance of the measure. Framed as it frankly is in the interests of American consumers, any extravagant hopes of benefits to outsiders are apt to be disappointed, except in the case of certain manufacturers. But whether it puts money in our pockets or not, this courageous attack upon Protection in that trust-ridden Republic, will put hope in our hearts that Canadians, too, will arise in their might and demand that our legislators cease nursing the plutocrats and turn their attention to the improvement of the general welfare. Perhaps the most serious respect in which the Democratic bill falls below the Reciprocity proposal is that it will afford no relief to the Canadian consumer. Reciprocity, by reducing the duty on a vast amount of foodstuffs imported from the United States, would have made living cheaper, thus providing some remedy against the soaring cost of living which is causing most consumers such anxiety. The American Congress, in taking this measure for the relief of the American people, openly braves the hostility of the whole greedy horde of interests which have come to regard special privileges as their sacred right. The Canadian Government, however, still keeps its face resolutely fixed against any relief which has the appearance of Reciprocity, but seems either too busily engaged in party squabbles to find any other way of easing the tariff burdens of the Canadian consumers or else too subservient to the money power to follow President Wilson's example and champion the interests of the common people.

POLITICAL MIDDLEMEN

As a result of a great deal of recent investigation the middleman has been found responsible for more than his share in the skyrocketing cost of living now afflicting us. His toll in many cases runs far beyond any service he performs. But there are middlemen other than those in the business world. What about the middleman in politics? Too many of our so-called representatives instead of being "servants of the people" are only in public life to serve themselves. Instead of acting as agents to carry out the people's will, they become the willing tools of powerful interests and ward off public censure by

servile partisanship. No wonder the people have so much trouble in getting simple justice, and their plainly expressed requests from the governments, provincial and Dominion. The political middleman must go.

THE HUMAN HARVEST

A very popular fallacy, and one that is hindering the cause of peace, is the belief that war is essential to the life of a nation; that it strengthens a nation morally, mentally and physically. The teaching of history, however, is in direct opposition to this theory, for it shows that the results of war have been the decay rather than the advance of nations. In the great wars of history the best and the bravest men of the rival nations have gone out to be slain. They have sacrificed their lives for their country or their king, and they have left to those who have been less fit physically and mentally, the weaklings of the race, the duty of becoming the parents of the next generation. Very few soldiers or members of the naval service even in times of peace are allowed to maintain a home, and when war comes it is the strongest and most robust who are sent to the front to kill and to be killed. If the best are killed in war or are precluded by their enlistment in the army and navy from being husbands and fathers, it naturally follows that the succeeding generations are descended, not from the best, but from the weaker ones. In times of peace this tendency is not so clearly seen, because the average of those joining the army and navy is not so high, but when a great war is in progress and patriotic feeling runs high, then more and more of the worthiest young men join the colors and, instead of passing on their vitality and their courage to the next generation, their lives are sacrificed on the battlefield. Rome was great when she was small, when she had no colonies and no slaves, but after Rome for a few generations had enlisted her best men in her armies and had sent them out to conquer the world, leaving only the weaker ones to perpetuate the race, then Rome decayed and ceased to be great. They sowed poor seed and reaped a poor harvest. France, under Napoleon, sacrificed her noblest sons on the battlefields of Europe and the French people of succeeding generations were consequently the descendants of those unfit to bear arms. France is not the nation today it might have been. The average height of the French people has been several inches less since Napoleon's day than it was before. And the British and American nations, though perhaps to a less degree, have suffered because of the devastation which war has wrought upon the race of men through the centuries. Young men, strong, brave and hardy, who might have been the forebears of worthy sons of many generations gave up their lives in battle and left no stamp of their nobility upon the generations that came after. The great destroyer, War, must be held accountable not alone for those whom it destroys, but also for the lives of those whom, but for War, might have been but never will be. The time will come, though we may not live to see it, when the great battles of history will be remembered, not as glorious victories, but rather as great crimes for which there can be no amends.

THE INCOME TAX

The United States Congress will lose little time in taking advantage of its newly-gained right, through an amendment to the Constitution passed by three-fourths of the states, to impose income taxes. The low tariff bill,

it is estimated, will reduce the revenue of the country by \$80,000,000. To make good this deficit it is proposed to tax all incomes above \$4,000. Up to \$20,000 the rate will be 1 per cent.; from \$20,000 to \$50,000, 2 per cent.; from \$50,000 to \$100,000, 3 per cent.; while all incomes above \$100,000 must pay 4 per cent. Corporations must pay 1 per cent. of their net income, whether below \$4,000 or above \$100,000. No exemptions are to be made. President Wilson, for example, will pay 3 per cent. on his salary of \$75,000, or \$2,250. John D. Rockefeller's income is rated at \$50,000,000 a year, on which he would have to hand over a cheque to Uncle Sam for \$2,000,000. If the hopes of the framers of the income tax bill are realized it will more than make good the shortage in revenue on account of tariff reduction. The income taxes are expected to bring in to the federal treasury about \$84,000,000 annually. Income levies are objectionable on the ground that they tax a person's industry and ability. But the proposed rate is so low that it could hardly operate to check anyone's best efforts. Certainly a direct tax upon those well able to contribute towards the expenses of the government is much to be preferred to the indirect, wasteful and haphazard tariff taxes, the bulk of which goes into the pockets of the manufacturers, and the brunt of which must always be borne by the consumers least able to pay it. If our taxing system were reformed so that every person would pay to the community the values given to his holdings (land, franchises, etc.) by the community year by year, there would be no need for tariff taxes, income taxes, or any other kind. But while our modes of raising revenue allow the holders of all sorts of monopoly rights to escape their proper share of taxation, it will be no great hardship on the monied men to chip off a little corner of their handsome incomes.

INDIRECT BENEFITS OF PROTECTION

A protectionist newspaper published in an Alberta city disagrees with the statement contained in a recent article in *The Guide* to the effect that there are a great many flourishing industries in Canada which receive no benefit from the protective tariff. Our critic deals particularly with the printing business, which we used as one illustration, and while tacitly admitting that this industry does not directly benefit by protection, argues that it receives an indirect benefit, asking us:

"If the protected industries are not successful how much business is the job printer going to have? And who are the people who make possible the successful newspaper, if not those who are more or less directly dependent upon the success of the protected industries?"

We have been under the impression that all the industries and commerce of Canada, newspapers, railroads, manufacturing, banking, the wholesale business and the retail trade, depend primarily upon agriculture, the basic industry of the country, and if there is one thing that is certain it is that the agricultural industry of Canada does not depend on the success of protected industries. On the contrary, protection is a millstone around the necks of the farmers of Canada. Protection adds to the cost of everything the farmer uses and increases his cost of production from the time he buys the lumber for his homestead shack until his wheat reaches its ultimate market thousands of miles away. If the farmers were relieved of the burdens of protection they would be able to produce more and to make larger profits on everything they produce, or, to be more correct, in many cases they would be able to produce at a profit where they are now producing at a loss. If our farmers made larger profits they would have more money to spend, and every legitimate and necessary industry in Canada would be stimulated and would share in their prosperity. If farming were more

profitable there would be more farmers, and farmers would build better houses, and buy more clothing, more furniture and better food. They would have larger barns, more implements and more horses. Their prosperity, moreover, would not be brought about by the imposition of burdens upon others, as the prosperity of the protected and otherwise-special-privileged interests are today. The census figures for Alberta are illuminating when we seek the cause for our industrial expansion. The Province of Alberta had the highest rate of increase of all the provinces of Canada in the value of manufactured products in the decade 1900-1910, the percentage of increase being 1,330 per cent., compared with 142 per cent. for Canada as a whole. Why have Alberta's manufacturing industries multiplied by over thirteen times in ten years? Obviously because a large number of settlers have gone into Alberta to engage in agriculture. The manufacturing industries which have been developed in Alberta, and which have helped to build up the cities of that province, are those which in previous articles we have mentioned as being natural to Canada and which need no protection. They are the production of aerated waters, bread, bricks, tiles, butter, car repairs, electric light and power, flour and grist mill products, foundry and machine shop products, log and lumber products, printing and publishing, slaughtering and meat packing, cut stone, etc. Without the growth of the agricultural industry in Alberta, these manufactures would never have been developed. It is because the farmers have created a demand for their products that these industries have been established, and they will grow even more rapidly and more will be established, when Alberta enjoys the blessings of Free Trade.

Alberta could no doubt develop cotton and woollen industries, cane sugar refineries, steel works, automobile factories, and other industries by the erection of tariff walls against the other provinces of Canada. Even Protectionists realize, however, that inter-provincial tariffs would bring stagnation and ruination to the agricultural industry and consequently to all other industries. Yet there is no economic argument in favor of international tariffs, which could not be used with equal force in favor of inter-provincial tariffs.

Sir William Mackenzie, according to a press despatch, is about to "reorganize the finances of the Canadian Northern Railway." Without doubt the Canadian Northern finances need investigating and reorganizing, but shouldn't someone besides Sir William have a hand in it? The chances for better service, lower freight rates and other "trifles" pertaining to the public welfare are none too bright as long as these be-knighted millionaires are allowed to run the transportation companies to suit themselves.

The honesty(?) of the politicians and journals that opposed Reciprocity has been shown up in its true light during the past week. They are now busy describing the benefits of the wider market and the advantages of the tariff reduction proposed by the Democrats. Yet these same pleaders of special privilege when the Reciprocity campaign was on, denied any such benefits. They would do the same if the question came up again, and good "party men" would fall into line and vote as directed.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is in favor of joining up the Borden and the Laurier naval policies and letting the people pay for both. That is only to be expected. No doubt the C.P.R. president figures on getting a generous slice or two of the loaf, so the larger the loaf the better, so long as the people find the "dough."

If the low tariff proposals of the Democrats go through it will make all the more striking the distinction Canada enjoys(?) as happy hunting ground of the plutocrats. High as the American tariff generally is, Canada's tariff is still higher on that considerable list of manufactured articles imported from the United States, for when the Canadian manufacturer is given 25 or 30 per cent. "protection" against his Southern competitors, he simply adds this amount to the American price. Canadians, accordingly, have in some respects greater reason to rebel against tariff taxes even than the Americans, yet the latter are getting relief while Canadians must grin and bear it.

Direct election of the United States senators is the Republic's latest constitutional amendment. Thirty-six states, the necessary three-fourths of all in the Union, have approved the change. Our Canadian House of Lords will soon be the most interesting and worthless set of antiques this side of the Egyptian mummies. They may have a casual historic value, in accurately reflecting the public opinion of fifty or sixty years ago. But when this could all be got by reading the files of the party organs, why should the country pay out between \$300,000 and \$400,000 every year on the Senate?

No matter how high a rate of dividend they pay or how large a reserve they lay aside each year, the banks will pay depositors only three per cent. for the money which they advance to borrowers at rates of interest running from eight to twelve per cent. in the West. The United States national banks pay four per cent. to savings depositors. If the Banking Trust in Canada refuses to share its profits with the public to the extent of one per cent. additional interest on deposits, the Government should raise the rate in its postal savings banks to four per cent. The banks would quickly decide that they could afford to pay the same rate.

President Wilson goes on his way merrily breaking precedents. The idea of him redeeming his election pledge to "cut out privilege" as soon as he is installed! The Canadian people would be just as much surprised as the Americans were if they found a party in power treating its platform as a real program to stand on, instead of like the railway car platform, something to get in on, but not to stand on.

The naval squabble between the parties at Ottawa has degenerated into a contest between closure and obstruction. The Referendum would provide the best way out. Surely the people who pay the bill should be allowed a say as to whether \$35,000,000 shall be spent on warships, and if so, how that amount should be spent.

Hon. John Scaddan, the Labor Premier of West Australia, while passing through Winnipeg spoke of adult suffrage (men and women equally) as a matter of course, and could hardly understand the attitude of mind which allows women to do everything but vote. Premier Roblin should spend his next holiday in West Australia imbibing some progressive ideas.

The Crocus Plains Union, U.F.A., has set a good high record. Inside of six weeks after organization its membership has reached the creditable total of seventy-four. There must be enthusiasm and good leadership at Crocus Plains. Who will be the first to break this record?

The only "emergency" which seems to be worrying the politicians at Ottawa nowadays is the fear that the other side will score a party advantage.

Sun Yat Sen

Founder of Chinese Republic Has Had Romantic Career—Hounded From Land to Land, the Young Reformer Never Lost Hope of Freeing His Country From Manchu Tyranny—How a Poor Youth Rose from Obscurity to the Leadership of Four Hundred Million People—A Genuine Progressive

By ALLAN B. HOBBS

On New Year's day, 1913, the Government of the Chinese Republic issued an edict calling upon the people to abandon their centuries-old styles of clothing and to adopt the dress of men and women in Europe and America. The average person reading this stray news item in the papers probably murmured, "What next will they be doing over there?" and dismissed the subject from his mind. Everybody knows in a general way that the Celestial Empire was recently the scene of a revolution and that China is now a Republic. Beyond that our information is vague and scanty and as a result our interest in China's recent history and in her future destiny hovers around the lukewarm point.

The fact of the matter is, China has undergone what is probably the greatest revolution in history under our very eyes, and yet we have not had insight enough to see it. As the tourist in a European art gallery sees only a confusion of colors and figures if he stands too near the master's canvas, so we have been standing too close to the happenings in China to appreciate their meaning and importance. As month after month passes and that mighty Empire gives every evidence of taking its place as a stable Republic, one is able to see this profound change in something like its true perspective. A few weeks ago China celebrated her first birthday as a democracy, for it was on February 12, 1912, that the Manchus formally abdicated and left the Chinese people free to govern themselves. The more one studies the Chinese revolution of 1912 the larger does it bulk. That it will bulk more largely in the histories yet to be written is assured.

Escaped With His Life

"The history of a nation," some one has said, "is nothing but the biography of its great men." Whether this dictum is invariably true or not it finds striking fulfilment in the case of China. The revolution is the work of one man—Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Never was so vast an undertaking more entirely the work of one man. And for a very good reason. His seventeen fellow-reformers, who formed a solemn compact to free their native land from Manchu tyranny, were all arrested by the authorities and beheaded. Sun alone of that brave band escaped with his life and a heavy reward was offered for his head. What could one poor fugitive Chinaman do against the deeply-entrenched despotism of the reigning dynasty, fortified by a servile official class? Or if Sun turned his efforts, as he did, away from direct assaults upon the throne and began to educate his people for the larger freedom of self-governing citizens, what could one hunted native hope to accomplish in the midst of a country more populous than all the nations of Europe? Surely never since Paul carried his flaming torch from end to end of the old heathen world has there been so sublime a courage as that which inspired the solitary young medical graduate in his stupendous task. "Impossible" was a word he erased from his vocabulary. No doubt that is why he has accomplished what would be a real impossibility to anyone who had not this heroic daring.

Of Humble Birth

Sun Yat Sen had little whereof to boast in his birth, worldly advantages or education, and little which could explain his wonderful career. Born 1867 in an out-of-the-way village south of Hong Kong, his family was of the humblest and his prospects seemed dark enough. One helpful influence he had—his father having been a convert to Christianity and being employed as a missionary agent by the London Missionary Society. An English lady connected with the mission took a great interest in the boy and by her help Sun got a pretty thorough grounding in English. So that although the faithful missionaries who planted the seeds of Christianity in the obscure village of Kwang-tung may never have seen any positive results of their labors, the Chinese

revolution, with all that it means in the freedom and happiness of uncounted millions, is only another fruit of that tree whose "leaves are for the healing of the nations."

A Real Patriot

In Canada "loyalty" is a word ever in our ears. If the constant repetition of the term on our lips implied its existence in our hearts who could deny that so far as patriotism went, "Verily we are the people?" And yet have we had a patriot who worked day after day and year after year, always at the risk of his life, for twenty years in order to get a better form of government for his country and then having accomplished his life purpose to lay aside the leadership so rightfully his and so cordially conferred by his countrymen? Such is Sun Yat Sen's patriotism. His modest retirement from the Presidency of the new Chinese Republic as soon as he could safely entrust the leadership to another proved itself a devotion of tougher fibre than that easy-going conventional sentiment of the politicians which finds such voluble expression from the house-top and the hustings.

Special Difficulties Overcome

Had Sun Yat Sen achieved what he has done in some Anglo-Saxon or European country it would stamp him as an outstanding feature in history, but comparisons with any country or time familiar to us are of little worth. The temper of

the Chinese people, the character of the Manchu despotism, the all-pervasiveness of spying officialdom, the tremendous population involved and finally the very geography of the country—every circumstance of Sun's mission was attended with special difficulties. The Tartar rulers, who drove out the Ming or native Chinese dynasty in 1653, had made all too sure of their conquest. Down to the very last newspapers were prohibited, likewise books on law, politics and modern thought. All literature except the musty maxims of Confucius and other ancient moralists was tabooed. The penalty for inventing anything new or for making known any new discovery was death. The people were kept in darkness and the government dealt out only such scraps of information as suited its own ends. Along with this benighted state of mind went a pride of heart which formed an even more impenetrable barricade against the learning and the political liberty of the outside world. No one can wonder that a people who stood on the highest plane of civilization yet attained 5,000 years ago when all the rest of the world known to them was sunk in barbarism, whose vast Empire was adorned with splendid temples, while the early races of Europe lived in caves, small wonder that these people isolated themselves by a proud arrogance from all communication with the outside nations. The Manchu rulers not only fed this racial conceit, but linked it either with the fear of the "foreign

devils" as malign and powerful or else taught the people to despise them as savages. To dispel such gross ignorance and to make his countrymen willing to live at peace with other races was only a small part of Sun's task. Yet so thoroughly was his work of reform and education carried out that after expelling the tyrants, China showed herself not only content to live peaceably among the family of nations, but glad to learn from all the more advanced countries, and grateful for any light received.

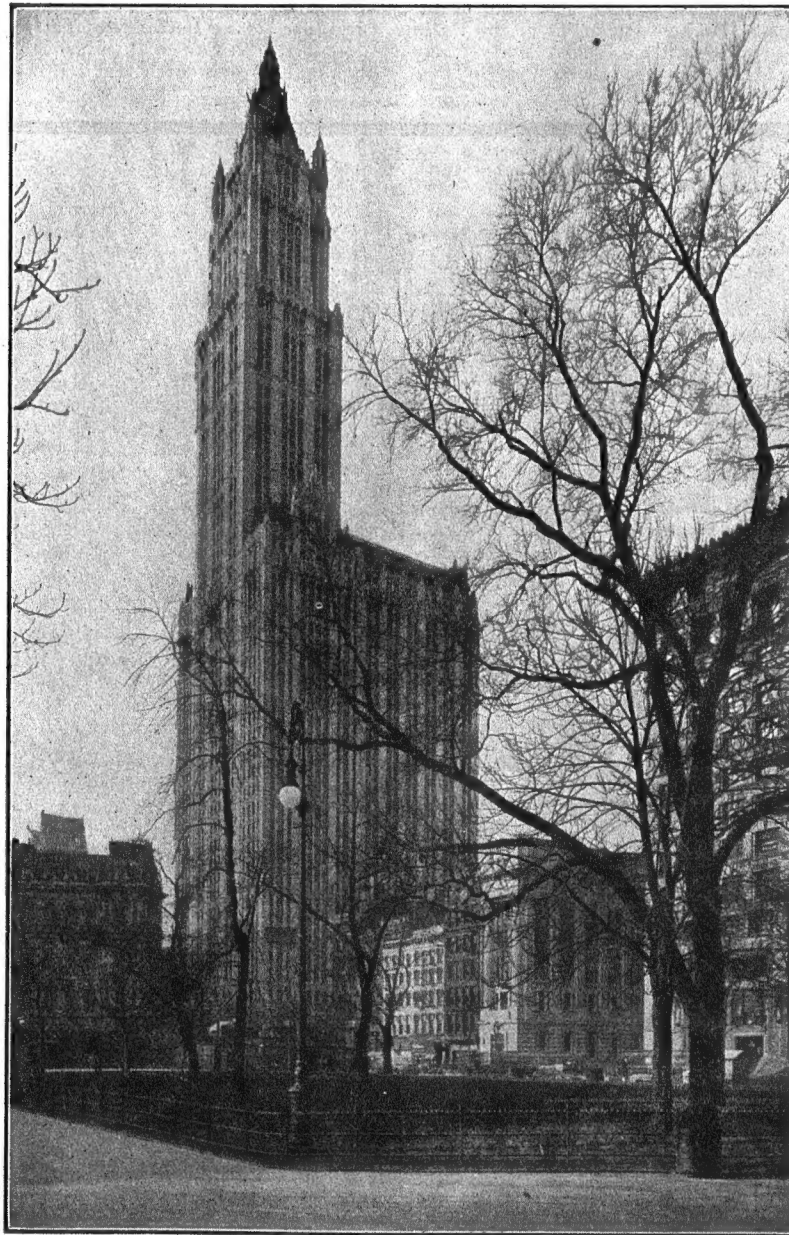
Sun's Character

Where shall we look for an explanation of China's transformation? A host of influences without doubt have been making towards the same goal. The ideas and ideals of Western democracy, Western learning and Christianity were bound sooner or later to gain entrance into the Celestial Kingdom. But taking account of all this the Chinese revolution in its wide reach and restrained power must remain a mystery apart from one factor. In the character of Dr. Sun lies the hidden explanation. Hitherto the outside nations have had to rely on chance bits of news and views about Sun, generally inspired by malice occasionally colored with admiration. The net result has been that Sun's real character was a matter of guess work to all outside of China. His own countrymen knew him, and with this acquaintance went ever-increasing respect and devotion. An intimate character study has lately been given to the world by Dr. James Cantlie, of London, England. Dr. Cantlie was dean of the College of Medicine at Hong Kong for a number of years. In 1887 Sun came, a young man of twenty, to take up the medical course at the recently established college. After five years of study he obtained his diploma to practice medicine and surgery and soon afterwards began his profession in the Portuguese colony of Macao. In the more than a quarter century, which has intervened since they became acquainted, Dr. Cantlie has never lost sight of his young friend. Little did he imagine that his first graduate would some day be the executive head of the whole Chinese people and, even more creditable, be instrumental in effecting the change from tyranny to democracy. The old query, "What's in a name?" need never be levelled at his head, for what better surname than Sun (in China the surname comes first) could have described the one man who drove out the darkness of Manchu misrule so long hanging over China like the black night of Egypt, and ushering in the light of freedom, equality and democracy? When he comes to describe Sun's personal qualities, Dr. Cantlie speaks in the terms which at first sight seem extravagant, but after piling up his eulogies of China's patriot the author adds: "I know how completely I have failed to depict the character of this extraordinary man. Let there be no mistake in this matter, however; I have restrained, not exaggerated my feelings towards him. I have never known anyone like Sun Yat Sen. If I were asked to name the most perfect character I ever knew, I would unhesitatingly say Sun Yat Sen."

The Appeal of Sincerity

The truth is, Sun has thrown a spell over his friends. His charm of personality appeals even to strangers. Else, how could he hold immense audiences spell-bound for two and three hours without the aid of eloquent words, theatrical gestures, without even raising his tone of voice? But if as a stranger Sun gains remarkable ascendancy over those he meets, how much more over his intimate friends! To them his words come home with all the force of a latter-day prophet. They know that his is the patriotism that is not only ready to die for one's country, but to live through a thousand perils and persecutions. His own life he counted not dear. All his thoughts and plans were for the sacred cause of liberty. History records the name of many an

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THE WORLD'S TALLEST BUILDING

This twelve-million-dollar skyscraper is an illustration of the importance of little things, having been built by F. W. Woolworth out of the profits of a chain of five, ten, and fifteen cent stores in the United States and Canada

The Mail Bag

PEACE RIVER COUNTRY

Editor, Guide:—Since writing to your paper I have been flooded with letters asking information about the Peace River country, but they are so numerous it is impossible for me to answer them unless you give me space in your paper. I will make my answers as brief as possible and only include the more important questions.

- (1) There are lots of homesteads yet.
- (2) The whole township is Dominion lands, barring the two school sections. You cannot buy nor preempt.
- (3) There are stores, post office, telegraph office and schools.
- (4) Water is hard to get. I dug 110 feet in a dry hole.
- (5) Good horses and cattle are scarce and high.
- (6) It is a grain country.
- (7) Poor hay country; short buffalo grass.
- (8) There is no railroad at present and next winter there will still be a 200 mile gap between the end of the steel and Dunvegan.
- (9) The only time to move in supplies is on the ice.
- (10) Heavy soil dotted with poplar bluffs.

ALEX. BENNETT.

Waterhole P.O., Alta.

THE NAVAL QUESTION

Editor, Guide:—In your reply to the letter of Chas. Glover in the issue of March 13, you state, "If Britain were in danger we believe all Canadians would heartily favor going to her assistance." May I ask, what, in such circumstances, would be the use of favoring assistance, if there were nothing to assist with? If Great Britain is not in danger today she may be a year hence.

At the end of your article I read, "We are subjects of a common sovereign with the people of Great Britain." If Canada is a part of the British Empire, is it fitting that she should be the only grain country within that empire to refuse to contribute to Imperial defence?

If Britain were attacked by a strong naval power would Canada lose nothing by interference with her commerce with the United Kingdom?

You admit that "Any serious setback to either nation would adversely affect the other," and you take shelter behind the statement that "Britain will keep her own navy up to her own requirements."

The meaning of these two assertions appears to me to be that, while you admit that Canada, a part of the empire, would suffer by a setback to Britain, you oppose any Canadian contribution on the grounds that the British taxpayer will pay for Canada's part of the protection afforded by the navy.

Is this the "dignity due to our position" with which you conclude your article? If so, what is indignity?

Yours truly,

H. J. DAND.

Saltecoats, Sask.

THE OTHER SIDE

Editor, Guide:—I am interested in your splendid reply to Charles Glover on the naval question and I am glad to note the strong sense you display in answering the sentimental nonsense of the "jingo" party. You cannot give too much time or space to clearing the air on this question. The farmers are deeply interested and keenly in search of information and guidance. To parliament we cannot look. Misrepresentation on one side of the house is answered by misrepresentation from the other side, and as you so truthfully said a few weeks ago, "Neither party are losing any sleep over the welfare or desires of the common people." For over thirty years I lived in England, and, like yourself, I yield to no man in my devotion and loyalty to the king and empire. But in this matter I believe the greatest service that Canada can render to the empire and to the whole world, is to tell the British government, "That Canada deplores the mad race of competitive armament and refuses to become a participator in that race, believing that war can be more easily avoided by spending money in cultivating the art and diplomacy of peace than by ten times the money spent in encouraging the art and diplomacy of war."

I sincerely believe that such a message

from this rising young nation of Canada would be hailed with delight by millions of earth's best men and women and would prove to be the first great step towards permanent peace on earth and good will towards men. And in sending such a message we need not hide the fact that when and wherever in the cause of right the empire needs us we are ready and willing to aid with strength of arm and blood, rather than by singing "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the King," or by providing, with other people's money ships in which other men may be blown to atoms to gratify the cravings of the jingo Imperialists.

Oh! what a great crime it all is, and the misery of it is increased, because we know that it will continue as long as, and no longer than the common people sanction it.

The question that confronts the thousands of men and women who think with us, is this: How can we give honest expression of our opinion? We hate Mr. Borden's policy and the nest it was hatched in, and we almost equally hate Sir Wilfrid Laurier's scheme and the party expediency which gave it birth, and the expression of the will and mind of us all is supposed to be vested in either of these parties. I say with all sincerity, "God save us," and may He guide us by His will and purpose to act and speak on this matter, and to quit ourselves like men to be strong in the conflict of taunts and opinions.

SYDNEY BINGHAM.

Wolfe, Sask.

REPLY TO MR. GREEN

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of March 26 appears a letter, or rather a dialogue between Mr. Green and some man unknown, entitled, "The Cost of Producing Wheat," and I would like to enter a protest against this kind of literature. One advertisement of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. asked that if any one farmer in the three Prairie Pro-

vinces was any better off this year on account of his farming operations to hold up his hand, and the policy of The Guide and most of those who write in it appears to be to knock all other institutions and make the farmer dissatisfied.

I have been in Manitoba for thirty years, and worked as a hired man on the farm the first year for \$12 per month. After I got a little—and very little—money saved, I bought 160 acres at Sanford and grew wheat and sold it at from 45c to 90c per bushel and I know that every year we were at least a little better off than the year before, until after seventeen years on the farm, on account of family reasons we sold out. The farm brought me \$20,000 for 450 acres (I paid \$30 an acre for 130 acres of it) and our sale brought us \$5,000. Besides we had 480 acres of land at St. Gregor, Sask.; a couple of lots in Winnipeg, where we now live, for which we paid \$1,200 (now worth \$6,000); and some property in British Columbia that cost about \$2,000, and for two years before we sold out we were entirely out of debt, although on the first 160 acres bought we paid in interest on mortgage more than principal, it being the last debt we paid.

I was one of the men who organized the Grain Growers' Association in our district, one of the first to get one share in the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and am sure they both are excellent institutions and have done a great deal to better conditions for the farmer folk. I do not want anyone to think I am trying to knock either of these institutions but am rather trying to show that that portion of them who talk and write 'blue ruin' and try to make the farmer believe that under present conditions no money can be made on the farm, are wrong both as to fact and as to policy. A man with a grouse is a poor man to deal with and I think The

"Guide" and its friends should take the task of saying,

"While things are not ideal, We will work away and do the best we can,

And hope to right the wrongs as soon as we can."

Then there may be some blame coming to the farmers themselves for conditions. For instance, do we not cultivate too much land for the amount of available help to handle it, depending too much on outside help? By the way, I saw in the paper last fall a farmer in the Moose Jaw district went with his auto to where the city of Moose Jaw was installing a water line and stole three men from the city works. Now, when this is the labor situation, can you expect to get help at normal prices? Then, again, growing wheat with no accommodation for storing—but it would take too much space to enumerate the things we see wrong in our own system, which are at least partly to blame for conditions.

J. D. Robinson, coal and lumber dealer, who ran a farm at St. Agathe, says it costs 30c a bushel to grow wheat if you go at it right and \$1.00 a bushel if you go at it wrong. C. H. McNaughton, who was manager of the Arctic Ice Co. farm, says the actual cost of farming, including threshing and putting grain into granary is \$7.50 per acre and every day's work on their farm was charged at city wages. Mr. Green may say they did not work it well, but for the ten years they operated they made it pay. So did J. D. Robinson, and so are hundreds of others in all the three provinces. Notwithstanding Messrs. Green, Fream, Henderson, J. J. Moffat and others to the contrary, there are men in almost every district in the three provinces making money, and if one man in a locality can succeed so can the rest if they do as he does.

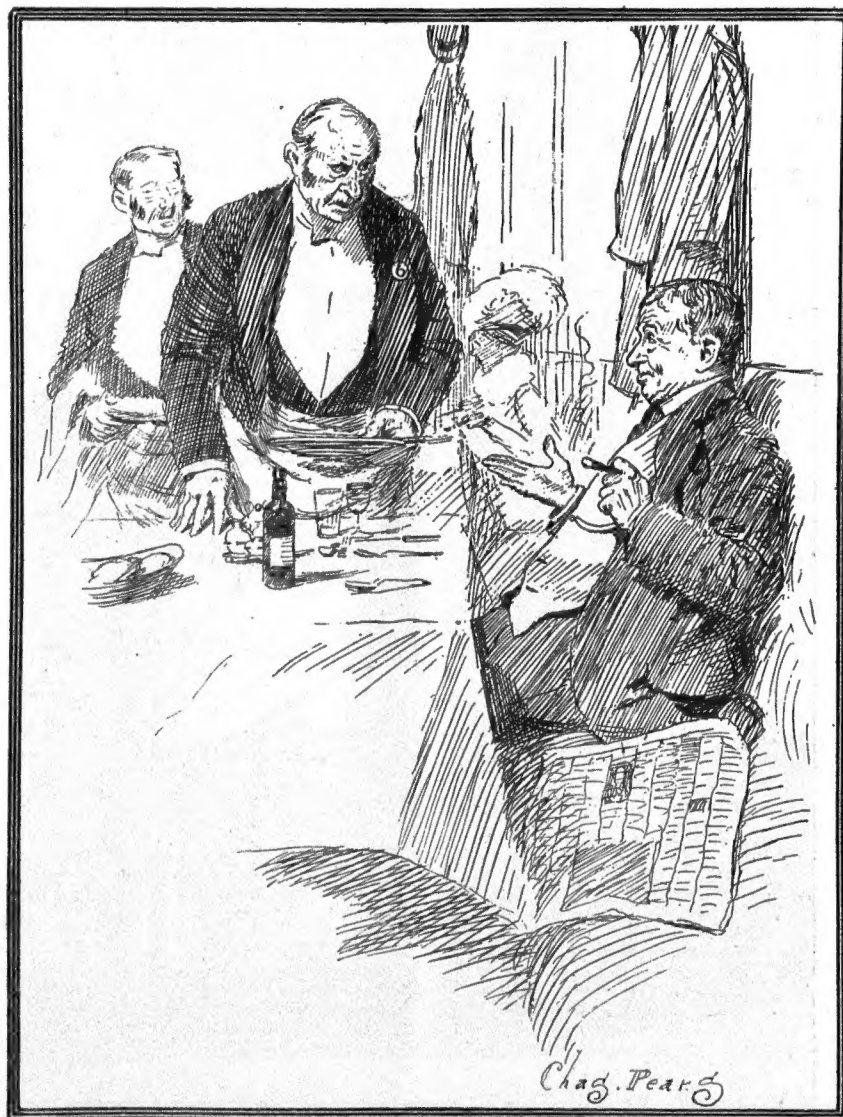
Now just a word of criticism of Mr. Green's figures and methods:

	Save
	per acre.
For summerfallow, he says he would double disk about May 1, \$1.00. I would single disk as soon as possible the fall before...	\$0.50
And if Mr. Green can only plow 2½ acres with 4 horses worth \$8.00 per day then I do not wonder that farming does not pay. A team travels only 16 miles to plow 4 acres with a gang plow. Some do 20 rounds on a half-mile turn, which would be 5 acres, but say 4½ acres for \$8.00, would be \$1.78 per acre, or a saving of	1.42
He says to double harrow close behind plow. I would buy a Kramer harrow and attach to plow and save54
I would cultivate with a spring tooth cultivator three times during the summer, one of which would be after harvest50
Would harrow three times, saving, according to Mr. Green (although 27c is too high, as a four-horse team can harrow 45 acres per day)27
Now we have it summerfallowed, I think better than by Mr. Green's system and saving	3.23
I would not harrow first thing in the spring but seed27
For drilling, a team can easily seed 20 acres at 40c, \$8.0003
I would harrow after wheat was up, not behind drill	—
The cost of twine, binding and stooking Mr. Green has about right—can not save anything there	—

Continued on Page 18

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.



THE MISSED STEAK

Waiter: "And how did you find the steak sir?"
Customer: "Oh, quite simple. I lifted up the potato, and there it was."

—London Tatler.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

OUR MANITOBA LAWS

Laws have been made by men and for men and leave an inviting door wide open for bad men to abuse them. They are based on the ignoble assumption that the wife is the husband's property and that the children are his absolutely.

I told you last week about British Columbia law which allowed a man to give away the children without the consent of the wife. We have something very like it in Manitoba, for if your own husband were so inclined he could give that little darling of yours away in spite of your tears and protests.

You might, if you knew the law—which you very likely would not do—go to the courts and ask them to restore your child but, of course, your case would be tried before a man who has been steeped in the idea that a man is the head of the family and that the children are not theirs but his. It is probable that he would be a decent man with a sense of fair play and would restore the child at once to its mother's arms, but he might be like a certain magistrate who held court not a thousand miles from here, and when a woman had her husband brought up before him for beating her, he told her that he had no doubt she was a nagger and deserved all she got.

At any rate, if a woman has been so unfortunate as to have married a man too lazy to support his own family and who prefers to have them adopted by strangers she has to go before the court and prove her fitness to have control of her own children.

Again, suppose that you come out here a bride and settle on a homestead with John. You have almost nothing at the outset but by working early and late and scrimping and saving you acquire three-quarters of a section of land, a good many head of stock, splendid barns, and, very likely, a poor and inconvenient house. Let us suppose that your new neighbor on the next farm has a daughter with more beauty than principle, with whom your husband becomes infatuated. He can sell every acre of land, every head of stock, and every stick of furniture over your head and leave the country with your neighbor's daughter and you can't do a thing. If he stayed in this province you could compel him to help contribute to your support but if he got over the boundary line he could go scot free.

Again, a man who is utterly depraved has brought an immoral woman into the home to live there, and when the wife protested told her that she could quit any time she liked, but the property and the children were his—and so they are as our law stands today. I know, of course, that a woman can leave her husband and if she can prove cruelty before the court it may decide to give her the custody of her children and to compel the husband to contribute to their support. This sounds better than it really is. It means a lengthy process of law and in the meantime the woman has to live and perhaps has to leave her children in the custody of a brutal father. Also it gives him sufficient time to get away.

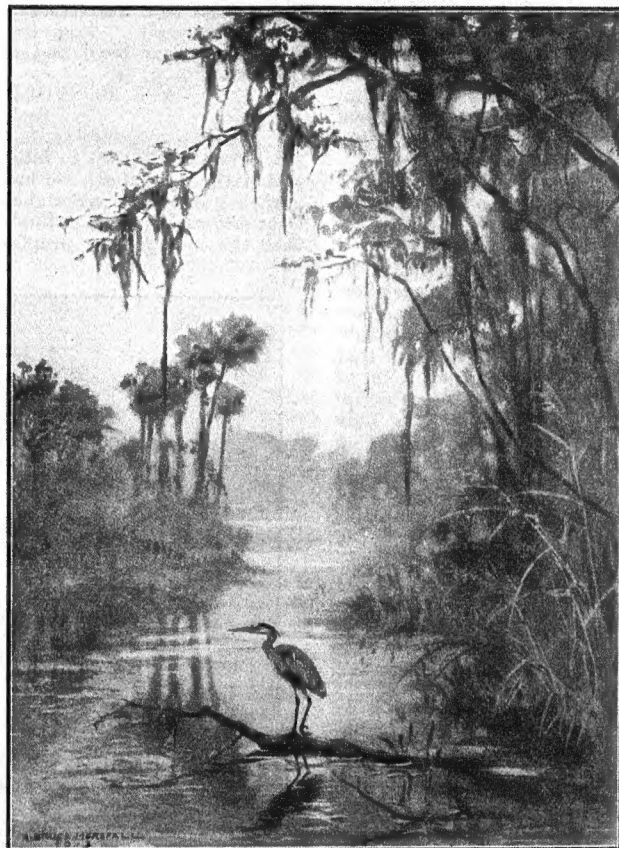
Now, how many women among you have the means to keep you for any length of time if you left your husbands and how many have any training by which you could earn a living except by going into domestic service? So you see how these other women are placed.

If very many men had been as bad as these laws permit them to be the women in this country would long ago have risen up in rebellion. A few have been and as their wives are generally poor women who are accustomed to hard knocks their case has not been heard but don't you think that it is time that you and I put in a plea for these poor sisters of ours?

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

SUNDAY EVENINGS AT HOME

Dear Miss Beynon:—You ask for letters for Mothers' week, so, being a mother of nine, under which name I have written



THE GREAT BLUE HERON

"And he waits and thinks, and thinks and bides"

to the club once before, I thought I might do a little to help.

One writer speaks of children's daily prayers. I have taught all mine, just as soon as they could understand, a short simple prayer to use night and morning. My baby girl, 2½ years, repeats hers very nicely with a little help. When they get old enough I teach them the Lord's Prayer as well for morning use, and in the evening a simple hymn, "Jesus tender Shepherd" or "Gentle Jesus," and when they are able to read they soon pick up many other favorites. We have an organ and every Sunday evening we have two or three children's hymns, always ending with one of the above two, for the benefit of my five year old boy, who knows both of them. "Onward Christian Soldiers" is an especial favorite and the first choice of my nine year old boy. Of course they do not all sing in tune, although they keep time fairly well, but it seems more like Sunday when we are so often unable to go to church on account of the distance. Then after the hymns I read one or two Bible stories out of a simply written book.

I am a great believer in fresh air and when possible like to put baby to sleep out of doors. My baby girl slept out every day in the verandah last year, even when the thermometer was at 35° below. I wrapped her up warmly, put her in her go-cart and laid a loosely woven shawl over her face. She would sleep for two or three hours and come in warm and rosy. My three months old baby boy has been out to sleep two or three times lately and soon I shall put him out regularly. I don't rock my babies in the cradle and they don't expect it if you don't start it, and sleep soundly without.

When sowing your garden this year try sowing a row of mignonette and one of sweet peas in the vegetable garden, and if you have no flower garden you will have abundance of fragrant blossoms till fall, and you will smell them if you just step outside the door. The rows do best planted north and south.

When cooking a cow's heart try steaming it for two or three hours and then put in the oven for about half an hour to brown. I stuff the heart over night and put it in a pudding dish to steam; that prevents the gravy being wasted. To lift the pan out of the steamer, put a strip of cloth under the pan and let the ends hang over outside. I use the strips off the tops of the flour sacks, where they are generally a little torn in sewing up. Be sure the strip is in the centre of the pan or it will tip when lifting out.

I find by cooking a heart in this manner it is thoroughly cooked through without being burnt or dried up. Thicken and color the gravy and you will have a very tasty dinner. To make "browning" for coloring gravies, I put about half a cup of sugar and a piece of butter the size of a small egg into a small saucepan, put it on the stove and stir occasionally till the mixture is almost black. Do not put it right over the fire as it burns easily. When dark enough remove from the stove and let cool for a few moments, then add about a cup of water, hot is best, and let it boil well till it is well dissolved. When cool enough bottle for use. A spoonful or so will color gravy a nice appetizing brown.

A very favorite dish, and one which school children enjoy when coming home after a cold lunch at school, is scalloped potatoes. I generally peel a few extra when getting the potatoes ready for dinner and leave them in cold water till after dinner is over. Then I slice them up, put into a pudding or pie dish, then sprinkle a little flour and season with salt and pepper, then put a layer of peeled and chopped onions, then potatoes, flour and seasoning, and repeat till dish is filled. Fill up the dish with milk, put a wee bit of butter here and there on the top and put in the oven, letting it cook slowly till supper time. You don't know how savoury it smells when you take it out of the oven, nicely browned. If the "good man" is away to the bush or to town and the time of his return is doubtful, it is just the thing to prepare for his supper, as it won't hurt to stay in the oven an hour or so later, provided the heat is not too intense. It is so easy to prepare and so nourishing and so delicious.

The children are just starting to school again now, and often while playing outside the feet are apt to get damp. I always provide a spare pair of stockings (old ones that are patched are quite good enough for this) for each child and they are kept in a bag hung up in the cloak room, so that the children need never sit in school with damp feet, and if they put the damp footwear to dry by the fire, or over the register, they are able to change again to come home and leave the old stockings in the bag ready for next time. I generally provide a small bundle of clean white rag for use in case of cut fingers, nose bleeding or other emergency. It is kept in the stocking bag too, and has often proved useful.

I hope some of these hints will prove useful to some busy mother. With all

good wishes to the editor and all readers of this club.

"MOTHER OF NINE".

Feb. 16, 1913.

I remember your last letter very well and am so glad you have come again with such a budget of information.

F. M. B.

AN ANSWER TO "BACHELOR SETTLEMENT"

I think the young lady who signed herself thus, though quite right in some of her views, re bachelors, is a wee bit too sweeping in her remarks. I quite agree that women should have homesteads, I think that a great many of the settlements that are thriving today were first started by the seemingly despised bachelor. Why? Well, because of the fact that the land to be settled upon was too far from railroads for the average married homesteader to go out and live on. A man with a wife and family has got to have a certain amount of money, in order to keep himself and family until he gets returns from his land. He cannot leave his wife and family and go out and work, say in a town, without causing hardship to those left at home. Now, a single man can get away and no one suffers any inconvenience. He can do his homestead duties and work out the rest of the year, if he wishes. This settlement was started by bachelors. About 40 single men came out 36 miles from the nearest town and took up homesteads. This was in 1902. Since then, thirty have married, five have left and those bachelors who are still here hope, I presume, to get married some day. The men farming the most land here are bachelors and are good farmers, too. Most of the married men are dairymen, or, I should say, the women-folk do most of this work, and it is hard work, too. Then the average girl doesn't want to live on a farm, when she is married. No, she wants to live in town and I do not altogether blame her, either, because quite a few men when they marry only do so to get a "hired man," as it were.

Now, I never could see that a woman was meant for either a chore boy or to act in the place of a gasoline engine. So until I (and there are many others like me) get things fixed so that the girl I marry can live comfortably, happy and contented, with looking after the home only as her share of the work, well, I shall remain a bachelor. When I get married, my wife shall have a chance of going to town once in a while, too. Some of you married men put that in your pipe and smoke it.

A BACHELOR.

CONCERNING NATURE'S TRUTHS

It is a very delicate question this, of imparting tactfully and wisely a knowledge of the origin of life to children. We have sent out since last summer hundreds of the little booklets dealing with the subject in the way that seems to us best. At least it has this advantage, it is truthful and the farther I go along the way of life the more am I convinced that there are few, if any occasions when the truth is not best.

In this case I think it is especially so, because if you don't tell them the truth someone else will—a playmate, the hired man or girl, or Old Mother Nature herself in the many examples she brings before the country child of the reproduction of life. But it is a terribly difficult subject to approach and so we have these little booklets to help parents present it. The primary book—as it were—is called "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and costs five cents a copy. The next, "The Most Wonderful Story in the world," is ten cents and "The Nobility of Boyhood," fifty cents.

Address all orders to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

To Peel Oranges.—When oranges are to be sliced pour boiling water on them, and let stand five minutes. The white lining will come away clean with skin.

OFFICERS:
 Hon. Life President: E. N. Hopkins
 President: J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
 Vice-President: C. A. Dunning - Regina
 Sec.-Treas.: F. W. Green - Moose Jaw

Directors at Large:
 F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Hon. George Langley, Regina; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; Dr. Flatt, Tantaloon.

A New Kind of a Berry

The above Association is to be congratulated on the efforts of the younger members to make the meetings interesting. Early in the season a committee of three were appointed—W. G. Conlon, Stanley Newberry and Charles Brockley. They have fully justified the confidence placed in them. Amongst the many interesting evenings, one was devoted to a social and mock trial of W. G. Conlon for stealing a pig belonging to one F. C. Harmon. The prosecution clearly demonstrated that the prisoner had stolen the pig. The defence showed that he could not have stolen the pig on the 1st of February by accounting for all the time the prisoner had at his disposal with the exception of three hours, which the prosecution did not bother with as the pig was stolen, according to the evidence, the night previous to the 1st of February. The award of the justices that the box purchased by prisoners be appropriated by the complainant was rendered null and void by the prisoner not purchasing a box.

Their latest triumph was the inauguration of a minstrel troupe, which gave their initial performance Wednesday night before a large audience. Mr. Brockley being the leader. The performance lasted two hours and kept the audience in perpetual laughter. In the choruses, unison was the order. Never mind, boys, Harmony will come with practice. Keep right at it, you are doing well. This Association is very much alive and if other Associations would copy our methods there would not be so many dead ones.

G. H. BARBER,

Newberry Association.

Too Late for such Driving

The Marieton branch of the G.G.A. held a whist drive in the school house. Members and their wives attending in fair force. Before the drive commenced we had an address on co-operation by our president, W. Vernon, also an address by our vice-president, A. Flavell, on the good the Association has done and the benefits derived therefrom and from the Grain Growers' Grain Co. At the interval the ladies kindly served refreshments. The drive was a great success and prizes donated by our president were won as follows: Ladies' first, a flower

vase, Mrs. C. Fox; gents' first, shaving set complete, D. Shandley; booby prize, C. Fox. We dispersed about 2.30 a.m. with singing of the National Anthem after a very enjoyable evening. "Late hours for Marieton."

F. B. YATES,
 Sec'y, Marieton Association.

A Very Simple Error Next

I am enclosing the sum of \$1.00 for which please send me its value in membership tickets. I was asked by our members to write you on the matter of our subscriptions for 1912. Our books show that there was at least \$32.00 sent into Central last year, while on your list of subscriptions from all Associations you only credit our branch with having sent in \$2.50. Will you please oblige by explaining how this is? The list referred to was brought home by our delegate to convention.

CHARLES THOMPSON,
 Sec'y, Semans Branch.

Charles Thompson, Esq.—

Yours of the 24th ult. to hand in which you say in our financial statement you are only credited with \$2.50. You must have received a disfigured list as the printed list we have (copy of which we enclose) has Semans credited with \$32.50 as per our books.

F. W. G.

At a meeting today called by A. G. Hawkes to organize a Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., there was also organized a Saskatchewan G.G.A. branch with 29 members. The following officers were elected: President, E. H. Thomas; vice-president, W. R. Black; directors, S. Richmond, J. J. Corlett, W. Partridge, E. G. Rudolph, Wm. Rennie, John Burris, secretary-treasurer. I am sending herewith post office order for \$14.50, being one-half of the membership fees. Kindly send constitutions and all necessary information. Are these officers elected for a year or are they only temporary until next meeting?

JOHN BURRIS,
 Sec'y, Gull Lake Association.

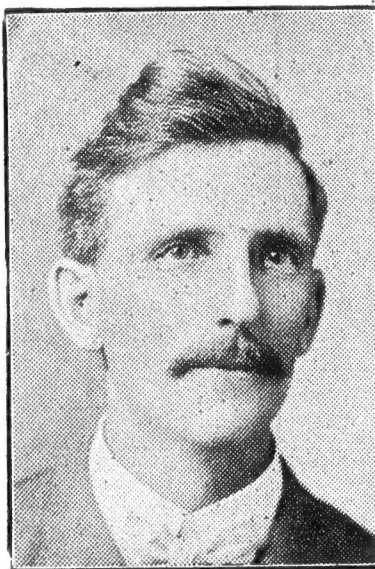
Half a Dozen New Ones

Enclosed find \$3.00 membership fees for 6 new members. We now have 28

members in our local and all seem enthusiastic.

A. E. ROSVOLD,
 Sec'y Una Assn.

I have the pleasure to inform you that within the last month we have formed a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association in this district and that the membership promises good up



JAMES W. EASTON
 Director of Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for District No. 5

till now. However, will write you again shortly when I hope our membership will be considerably increased.

W. P. BAIRD,
 Sec'y, Marriott Association.

A Business-Like Women's Auxiliary

A meeting was held in Hillview school on Wednesday, March 19, 1913, by the ladies of the district here, for the purpose of forming a Women's Auxiliary to the Hillview branch of the G.G.A. Ten members joined as per constitution of the G.G.A. It was pointed out that this fee gave the members full privileges

District Directors:
 B. N. Hendricks, Outlook; M. P. Roddy, Nelson Spencer, Carnduff; F. M. Gates, Fillmore; James W. Easton, Moosomin; J. E. Paynter, Tantaloon; F. M. Redman, Grenfell; A. B. McGregor, Davidson; John F. Reid, Orcadia; J. L. Rooke, Togo; Thomas Sales, Langham; Andrew Knox, Prince Albert; Dr. Henry, Mildred; John W. Burrell, Gerowville; and Thomas Conlon, Archie.

of all local G.G.A. meetings. The following officers were then elected: President, Mrs. W. J. Wilson; Vice-President, Mrs. R. J. McFarlan; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. John McNaughton; Directors: Mesdames Brown, Heist, Tancock, Elder, Campbell and Tyson. The president, vice-president and secretary gave their impressions of the convention, all three having been present. Resolved: That all daughters of members, over sixteen years of age, be made honorary members, with privilege to take part in the meetings, but not participate in any benefits accruing from organized efforts in co-operation. Resolved: That owing to the Women's Auxiliary being in an experimental stage, the secretary ask the ordinary local meeting the privilege or right of drawing from the combined funds for stationery, etc. Resolved: That "Poultry Rearing" be the topic for next meeting and that the subject be introduced by Mrs. R. J. McFarlan.

MRS. JOHN McNAUGHTON,
 Sec'y Hillview Aux.

Enclosed please find a postal note for \$1.50 membership fees. I expect you will be interested in hearing about our first social affair. It took the form of an entertainment, box social and dance, held in Anderson's Hall. It was a success in every respect, notwithstanding that the roads were in very bad condition and the temperature forty below zero. We cleared \$91.65. We had a \$5.00 advertisement painted on the new curtain in the hall and \$75.00 was deposited in the bank, in compliance with the following motion:

Moved by Mr. Kinultson, seconded by Mr. Nesbitt, that the secretary place the funds, with the exception of \$10.00, in the name of the Swanson Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, signed by the secretary-treasurer and countersigned by the president of the Association. Such funds to remain there until needed by the Association or until a bank is established at Swanson, or if the Swanson Grain Growers' association dies out, after two years have elapsed, the amount is to be given over to the Emergency fund of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association. Carried. Our Association has a membership of 44 and we have had some very good discussions during the winter. I expect as soon as spring opens the farmers will be too busy on the land to attend meetings.

L. P. WILLIAMS,
 Sec'y Swanson Assn.

Next, a Ploughing Match

Yours of the 5th to hand. Now, with regard to the stamp. I thought, from what you said some time ago, that you had a special stamp for the use of the branches, just as you have special pads for correspondence. We have no particular idea as to what will be best for a stamp. You are the best judge of that, so if you will kindly order one that you consider suitable, we shall be pleased. I may say we are planning for a ploughing match in June and I think it will be a very popular event, also, we are busy with a telephone system, so you see our branch is not "down and out" yet.

BEN P. SALOWAY,
 Sec'y Halcynia Assn.

Trouble Not Begun

Enclosed find \$17.50 membership fees for Lajord Association. Kindly send me 75 membership cards, for which I enclose an additional \$1.50. We have ordered two carloads of posts and one of flour, and at present things are going pretty smooth.

P. E. HESLA,
 Sec'y Lajord.

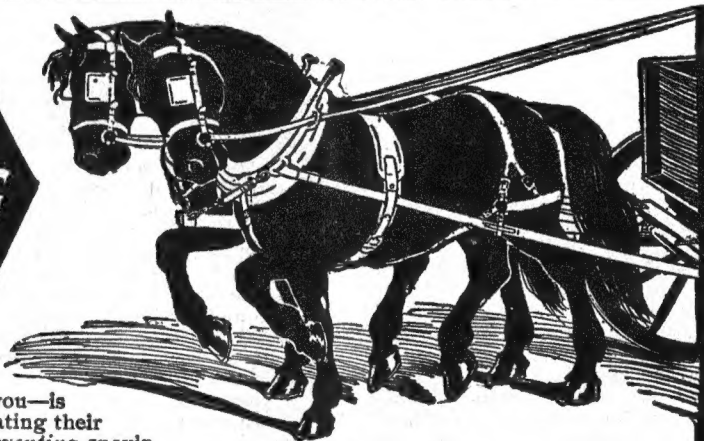
Fifty This Time

Please find enclosed \$8.35, \$7.00* of which is membership fees, \$1.00 for cards and 35 cents for a pad. I want to swell our roll to 50 this summer, if possible.

W. FRETWELL,
 Sec'y Clarkhill Local.

Yes, our new constitutions, 5 cents each, are just out.

KEEP YOUR HORSES IN PRIME WORKING CONDITION



A HORSE in the field—working for you—is worth two in the barn—simply eating their heads off. There is no way of preventing spavin, ringbone, splint or curb from suddenly lamming and laying up your horses—but there is a way of safely and easily curing all these ailments and preventing them from keeping your horses laid up. For over 35 years there has been a reliable remedy that horsemen everywhere have depended on to save them money, time and worry.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

has been the trusted remedy of horsemen everywhere. It has not only been saving untold time, work and worry but thousands of dollars' worth of valuable horseflesh and has many times saved horses from death.

Here's a man—Mr. David Waddell, Marney Man., who has used Kendall's Spavin Cure for a quarter of a century and is still using it to cure lame horses. He writes: "I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for 25 years and always found it good."

Here's another man who uses it on himself as well as on his horses and cows. Mr. J. H. McCulloch, Cottonwood, Sask., writes: "We have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure on our horses and find it an excellent cure for cuts, bruises and lameness both on horses and human. It is also good for Caked Udders on cows."

Never be without a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure. You can never tell when accidents will happen—when this remedy may be worth the price of your best horse. It is better to be prepared.

Don't call your case "hopeless" in the face of above testimony.

Next time you go to town get a couple bottles from your druggist. The price is uniform, only \$1.00 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00. At the same time ask for our invaluable "Treatise on the Horse," or write to

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt., U. S. A.

Hon. Pres.—James Bower - Red Deer
 President—W. J. Tregillus - Calgary
 Vice-Presidents: First, J. Quinsey,
 Noble; Second, W. S. Henry, Bow Is-
 land; Third, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona;
 Fourth, E. Carswell, Red Deer.
 Hon. Sec.—E. J. Fream - Calgary
 Sec.-Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge - Calgary

SARCEE BUTTE LOCAL ORGANIZED

A meeting of the farmers of this community was held on Monday evening at Sarcee, for the purpose of organizing a local union of the United Farmers of Alberta. The meeting was called to order by W. W. McGhee, chairman, R. S. Near acting as secretary-treasurer pro tem. The chairman delivered a very appropriate and enthusiastic address on the necessity and importance of the movement, in seeking and protecting the rights of the industry in a general way, as well as the advantages to be gained in co-operative purchasing and selling as a united body. He also referred to the long-felt desire for such a union in the community, although no attempt had been hitherto made to organize one. At the conclusion of his address he asked for a showing of hands as to whether we should or shouldn't proceed to organize such a union. The showing was unanimously in favor of organizing a local union here at this particular place.

Upon opening the meeting for the reception of members, and receiving twenty paid-up members as well as four ladies, and a considerable number of promised supporters who were unable to attend the meeting that evening, we proceeded to organize. The following officers were duly elected: R. S. Near, president; J. C. Lewin, vice-president; Herbert C. Currie, secretary-treasurer; board of directors—W. W. McGhee, P. Grenville and P. Rock. The officers-elect assumed their duties and the president made a few remarks of appreciation of the pleasure of having with us L. B. Hart and W. A. Woods, of Roseview and Carbon Locals respectively, two enthusiastic and able members of the U.F.A., and called on Mr. Woods to address the meeting.

Mr. Woods in his address reviewed and discussed some of the work taken up at the convention recently held in Calgary, but dealt principally with the elevator question, explaining the plan or resolution the Convention had decided to submit to the Government. This was accepted with much interest by all present and brought out much enthusiastic discussion.

L. B. Hart then addressed the meeting, taking up the work in a more general manner, and outlined the work that the organization was desirous or hopeful of accomplishing during the ensuing year, and speaking with much enthusiasm on the one supreme and significant purpose, that of raising the farmer of today out of his present condition to that which he should hold by actual right. The addresses were received with much pleasure and benefit to all, which was clearly manifested by the hearty vote of thanks tendered to Messrs. Hart and Woods for their valued assistance in the meeting. It was decided that our local should be known as the Sarcee Butte Local, with what number the general secretary should choose to add, and also decided to meet the third Monday of each month at 8 p.m. at the home of Wm. McCutcheon, until the completion of our new school, after which further arrangements of meetings would be made.

We are proud to become a unit of this great organization and hope that we will not only be a strength and benefit to ourselves, but to the whole united movement, and hope to share our portion of the responsibility of the work, realizing that it is not alone a duty of this period we owe to our fellowmen, but unto the future. May the great work be continued until the great object be accomplished. To our general secretary and executive officers we owe our obedient services, and ask their assistance in any respect they may be able to grant. Since our general meeting our membership has been gradually increasing, and we expect that before the next meeting our membership will reach the forty mark at least. Judging by the interest already shown in the work, we have what promises to be a

strong local union. United we stand.
 Yours truly,

H. C. CURRIE, Sec.

History of McCafferty Union

On November 23 last a meeting was held at Edgerton by Mr. Austin, of Ranfurly, for the purpose of organization. The attendance was poor and mixed, about half being townspeople and half being farmers, and the spirit exhibited was anything but hearty. The townspeople showed almost an anxious desire to organize, for which you could not ascribe an altogether satisfactory explanation, while the country people strongly reminded you of "the gentleman from Missouri." However, it was decided to organize, and as no one else would act, I was put in as secretary pro tem, although the fact that I lived 12 miles from the town was enough to disqualify me as a fit man for the post. I called a meeting for December 21, notifying 56 farmers, 25 north of the town and 31 south, four of which put in an appearance, two of them after being badgered in the street to do so. On January 3 a meeting was held in the East Edgerton school house with most satisfactory results. Thirty-three attended and 29 became members. Since then the growth has been steady until now we have a membership of 54. Owing to the extreme poverty of the country our undertakings in the line of co-operative buying have been very limited, but what little we have done has shown us the possibilities that lie in that direction. The settlers this year are purchasing formalin for 15 cents per lb. as compared with 28 cents last year, and are procuring their gopher poison at a reduction of 37½ cents on every 26 oz. packet. The members display a keenness at the meetings which is exhilarating, though they lack consistency of principle, but I think that will be overcome immediately they realize that by it they are liable to bring the Union into discredit. As an instance: Recently favorable quotations were received from a local milling firm, but the members would not consent to buy any unless a guarantee of quality was given, for which action they were perfectly justified, but on condition that a guarantee was forthcoming, they promised to buy 5,300 lbs. At the next meeting the guarantee was produced, but do you think they would hold to their previous promise? Not for a moment. By the action of the room one would have thought that the guarantee stated that the flour was distinctly bad. At last they decided, those who dared risk it, to try one sack each, not because the flour was likely to be good, but because one sack wouldn't break a man.

The many uses to which the Union may be put are being realized more every day, and it will not be long before it will be looked to as a channel through which to further anything that tends to the betterment of the settlement, the precise reason for which it is intended.

An attempt to combine the social and business meetings in the same evening met with disastrous results. The influence of the fair sex was never shown to greater effect. The men's powers of speech was distinctly paralyzed. Whether it was from a sense of chivalry, wishing to give the ladies the floor, or a sense of bashfulness, I'm not prepared to say, but the effect was the same. The social and dance committee have been most successful with their entertainments and besides giving us all a great deal of pleasure, have been of very practical use in contributing a substantial sum to the exchequer. The social committee have laid themselves open to a little adverse criticism, for although their efforts have met with every success, they have proved to be something like the proverbial "donkey's gallop," short and sweet. They appear to forget that none of this work can be done without a sacrifice and that you are bound to lose time and money, and that your recompense is in seeing the settlement drawn closer together, and more pleasure enjoyed by all.

The Union, I am sure, has always been a live factor for good. Of course we have

our pessimists and our skeptics, but we have also our enthusiasts and one of the latter is worth any number of the others. In the election of officers we have been fortunate. In our president, Mr. Hines, we have a man who has shown himself distinctly able to fill the post better than any other member, and I doubt if anyone has the interests of the Union more at heart than has our vice-president, Mr. Tees.

HERBERT SPENCER, Hon. Sec'y.

Against Last Minute Resolutions

The members of Rathwell and McBride Union, No. 221, have been holding their meetings regularly and transacting business successfully. Some very interesting discussions have taken place at our last few meetings.

The members are of the opinion that the rules in regard to submitting resolutions to be discussed at the annual convention should be more strictly adhered to, and that the handing in of resolutions at the last moment, some of which have never even come before the resolution committee, should be prohibited. They have therefore passed the following resolution, with the request that same be forwarded to all Unions for their consideration:

"Whereas it is advisable that all actions taken at the annual convention should have the support of a majority of the membership in order that they may carry their due weight and influence. Whereas many resolutions are received at the Central office at too late a date for submission to the Unions before the convention. Be it resolved, that it is the opinion of this Union that no resolu-

tion should be placed before the convention that has not been referred to the local Unions for consideration, and an opportunity given them to instruct their delegates on their attitude thereon."

A resolution was also passed on the naval question: "Be it resolved, that this local Union of the U.F.A., No. 221, while deploring the burden placed on the people by armaments, and believing that Canada should give all possible support to the movement towards international peace, and the settlement of international difficulties by arbitration, believes that to be effective, disarmament must be brought about by mutual agreement amongst the nations. Therefore, we believe that it does not agree with the principles of equity, which we, as members of this Association profess, for the people of Canada to place all the burden of armament for the defence of the Empire on the Mother Country and the sister dominions, but that we should bear our share of this burden until such time as the world powers can agree on a policy of general disarmament and the submission of all disagreements to an international court of arbitration."

I have received numerous requests for copies of the various acts affecting the farmers, which were passed at the last session of the Alberta Legislature. I have not yet been able to obtain a supply myself for distribution, and would request that those who are thinking of writing to this office for copies of the different acts, send their applications direct to the Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton. P.P.W.

District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Winterburn; Strathcona—J. E. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—Henry Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod—J. H. Lennox, Granum; Medicine Hat—A. Rawlins, Taber.

Alberta

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 P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

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FOR SALE IN SWAN RIVER, MANITOBA—S.E. 1/4 29-36-27, adjoining town of Swan River, about 700 population, 150 acres, 20 acres cultivated and now sown to winter wheat. First crop. A good dairy proposition to supply the town and a creamery within half-mile. Very reasonable terms to man who has stock and will put on improvements. Part fenced and fence posts on the ground for balance. Five acres of this property already sold for \$100.00 an acre. Only a good man need apply. Thos. L. Swift, Swan River, Man. 14-8

TWO FARMS TO SELL OR RENT, ON crop or cash payments. The north half of Section 24, Township 3, Range 31, and the south-east quarter of Section 12, in Township 4, Range 30, both west of the Principal Meridian in Saskatchewan, close to Carleton Place and Gainsborough. Apply for particulars to Messrs. Adolph and Blake, Northern Crown Bank Chambers, Brandon, Manitoba, solicitors for the owner. 11-11

FOR SALE OR RENT—SPLENDID 1/4-SECTION en bloc, near McAuley, Man., in thriving district, with telephone; about 240 acres cultivated, 100 acres summerfallow, heavy land, without scrub; half-section fenced; sure cropping locality; good 7-roomed house, basement and furnace; large barn, stone, 2-story granary, never-failing supply good water; schools and churches. \$25.00 per acre, \$1,500 cash; satisfactory terms. Apply to H. Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 15-2

FOR SALE OR RENT—STOCK AND grain farm, 480 acres; 250 acres fenced; six-roomed house; barn and other buildings. 105 acres cultivated, 80 acres summer fallow, 140 acres more cultivatable. Good rich land, plenty of wood. Spring creek and wells. Horses, cattle and implements. Near markets and school. Owner past farming. Will sell at bargain to good man. One thousand cash, balance to suit. Stock at valuation. Apply Henry Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 15-2

IMPROVED AND WILD FARM LANDS for sale.—The only fall wheat district in Manitoba. McVeety Land Agency, Swan River, Man. 16-6

FARM MACHINERY

26 D.O. GARR-SCOTT ENGINE, WITH Plover Gear, and 40x60 Separator complete with Ruth Feeder, under cover. Run 60 days. Price \$3,200. Terms to suit. Original price \$5,000.00. 25 Waterloo Engine and 36x56 Separator complete. Run 5 years. Engine re-fueled last year. Good shape. Under cover. Price \$2,000.00. Terms to suit. Taylor and McDonald, Boissevain, Man. 15-2

OUTFIT COMPLETE—32 CASE ENGINE, 12-furrow Cockshutt plows, good as new, only plowed 1,000 acres; 40x60 separator, summer's work here. All for \$3,000. 1, 2, 3, or 4 sections for sale. 1,110 acres in crop. A snap. M. B. Terrell, Lundbreck, Alta. 15-2

FOR SALE—GAAR-SCOTT FORTY HORSE Steam Engine, in good condition; John Deere twelve-bottom Engine gang, stubble and breaker bottoms, used but little. Might consider trade for wild land. J. O. Smith, Elie, Man. 15-6

FOR SALE—EIGHT-F-ROW JOHN Deere engine gang, plowed four hundred acres. Breaker bottoms, two sets shares, fins, coulters and stubble bottoms. H. Dempsey, Gregg, Man. 13-6

FOR SALE—THRESHING OUTFIT COM- plete, with sheaf loader, cook car and sleeping caboose. Jas. Dods, Strassburg, Sask. 13-6

TENDERS

INGLEFORD, SASK., GRAIN GROWERS' Association calls for sealed tenders on car load twine. Bids must be in by May 1st. G. W. Kurtz, Sec.-Treas. 13-2

WANTED—TENDERS FOR BINDER Twine by the carlot. James B. Stewart, Secretary Grain Growers' Association, Box 45, Deloraine, Man. 15-8

FARM HANDS

SCOTCH FARM HELP—BALLANTINE, Shipping Agent, Cunnock, Scotland, can supply experienced farm help, single and married, arriving in June. Highest wages expected. Also farmer, highest references, wife (cook, poultry), two young boys; also farmer's widow (39), splendid cook, sons 19 and 18, experienced horsemen, daughter 15, all milkers, aunt (38) milker, cook, house, poultry. 16-2

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WANTED—PROBATIONERS FOR CHIL- dren's Hospital of Winnipeg. Course three years, including maternity, contagious and general adult training. Apply to Miss Ramsay, Supt., Children's Hospital, Winnipeg. 15-3

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SEED GRAIN

MARQUIS WHEAT WON THE WORLD'S championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Get some of the big, strong stuff that has proved its superiority. Money back guarantee. Send for sample and special early order price. Specially bred seed oats. Big, clean grain at surprisingly low prices. Grass, clover, etc. that defy competition. Investigate. Buying right is easiest saving. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 23-20

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—ONE CAR- load, grown on new breaking. Absolutely pure. Price \$1.50 per bushel. Re-cleaned. New cotton bags included. Samples on request. F.O.B. on cars. Also a large quantity of American Banner oats, good and pure. Guaranteed to be free from noxious weeds. Price 40c per bushel. For further information apply to M. W. Bultin, Deepdale, Man. 14-8

SEED OATS—PEDIGREE BANNER, Abundance, and No. 22. Big, strong seed. Tested purity and germination. Prices defy competition. Investigate this. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 11-6

A GOOD YIELDING FLAX SEED FOR sale, 300 bushels, thoroughly cleaned. Send for sample. Price \$1.30 per bushel, bags extra. J. P. Leslie, Box 26, Elkhorn, Man. 16-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS FOR SALE—2,000 lbs. choice seed at 14 cents. Apply to Grain Growers' Grain Co., Elevator Dept., Winnipeg, Man. 15-3

FOR SALE—CHOICE, CLEAN RYE GRASS seed, nine cents per pound. Wee McGregor potatoes, seventy cents per bushel. Forty registered Shorthorns and Berkshires. W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man. 11-6

PURE NORTHERN GROWN TIMOTHY Seed, \$7.00 per hundred, bags included. R. F. McVeety, Swan River, Man. Echo Seed Farm. 16-6

GRASS, ALFALFA, CLOVER SEED— Write for free circular. Unsurpassed quality seed. Right prices. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 11-8

10,000 BUSHEL PURE MARQUIS Wheat, grown on breaking and summer fallow on my farm near Dundurn. \$1.25 per bushel in car-load lots. O. F. Mellicke, Dundurn, Sask. 11-6

GARTON'S 22 OATS—VERY SUITABLE for the West. Grown from pedigree seed on breaking. Large yielders, early maturers, drought resisters, short straw. 50 cents per bushel, cleaned, F.O.B. Grainger. Grainger and Sons, Grainger, Alta. 15-8

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350 BUSHEL CLEAN PREMOST FLAX, ready for drill, \$1.90 bushel, f.o.b. Osage, Sask., bags extra. L. J. Kelley. 16-2

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FOR SALE—GOOD CLEAN TIMOTHY Seed, 8 cents per lb., sacks extra. A. Brusch, Elie, Man. 12-6

SEED OATS—BLACK VICTOR, HEAVY cropper, 42 lbs bushel. 500 to 1,000 bushels. 50c, f.o.b., sacks extra. Brewer Barley, 800 bushels, 60c. Matthews, Silver Grove, Sask. 6-13

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SEED POTATOES—WEE MACGREGOR. One dollar per bushel. Early Gault, early variety, 40 cents peck. Sacks free. Joseph Bigham, Pense, Sask. 16-2

SEED POTATOES—WEE MACGREGOR and Royal Russets. One Dollar per bushel, bags free. Walter Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 9-18

"ROCHESTER ROSE," CALIFORNIA Snowflake.—Both prize winners. Grown from hand-selected seed. \$2.00 bushel, bags free. Goule and Son, Maple Bush, Elbow, Sask. 11-6

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PEDIGREE STRAWBERRY PLANTS— Hardy northern grown stock. Senator Dunlap, Parson's Beauty, Glen Mary, Clyde Wardfield and other leading varieties. Price \$10.00 per thousand, express charges prepaid. 10% discount on orders with remittance in full received before March 30th. Monrad Wigen, Wynndel, B.C. 10-10

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FOR SALE—TWO 200-EGG CAPACITY incubators, slightly soiled, in perfect condition. \$25.00 each, F.O.B. Winnipeg. Wm. Rennie Co. Ltd., 394 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 18-11

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HELPFUL LITERATURE FOR BIBLE Study. Free on application. Secretary International Bible Students' Association, 59 Alloway Ave., Winnipeg. 11-13

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RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM—CLYDES- dales—Imported and home bred. Stud headed by imported "Gallant Argyle." Shorthorns, dairy strains. In Yorkshire hogs and White Wyandotte poultry the best breeding stock is kept. C. V. Hodgson, Cowley, Alta. 14-13

IMPOTENT AND INDIFFERENT SIRE and dams successfully treated. Have made special study of it. Address J. Wilhelm, V.S., Specialist on Generation, 205 9th St., Saskatoon, Sask. Correspondence confidential. 15-13

PERCHERONS—STALLIONS AND MARES for sale, Glen Ranch. Percherons have swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge and Macleod; prices moderate. J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta. 18-26

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, Mares and Fillies, imported and home-bred, from yearlings up. Best of breeding, lowest prices. Apply William Barron, Pilot Mound, Man. 14-4

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SCOTCH COLLIES—FARM BRED FROM workers and show champions. Two litters ready to ship in May, half still unsold. Some plain-marked five dollars, balance, guaranteed to suit, ten to thirty. H. C. Graham, Tring, Alta. 16-3

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TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS, eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

EGGS FOR SALE—PURE BRED WHITE Wyandottes and Barred Rocks. Hawkins Prize Winning strain at Boston and New York, but Western raised. \$2.00 for 15 eggs. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 14-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING—SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns, four dollars per hundred, 75c per thirteen; Single Comb White Leghorn and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, 75c per 13. Alfred Averill, Olanwilliam, Man. 13-6

BARRED ROCKS—TRAP NESTED Strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs two dollars per fifteen. Few Leghorn Cockerels, two dollars each. E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 12-6

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FROM prize winning stock. Pen is headed by first prize cock at Saskatoon, 1913. Prices and full information on request. Stewart Brown, Red Jacket, Sask. 15-2

McOPA FARM—BARRED ROCK AND Fawn and White Runner duck eggs, \$2 per setting. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 15-6

DO YOU WANT BARRED ROCK, S. C. B. I. Red, or S. C. W. Leghorn baby chicks? Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write me. Robt. Wilson, Eburne Station, B.C. 11-6

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.00 setting. Buff Orpingtons, \$3.00. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 15-6

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE— Choice breeding stock, from two to five dollars. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 15-2

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- key eggs for hatching. \$4.00 per setting of eight. Also Pure Bred Buff Orpingtons, \$1.50 for fifteen eggs, \$2.50 for thirty. G. W. Booker, Snowflake, Man. 16-8

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS AND Eggs for hatching. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 16-11

EGGS FOR SALE—FROM PURE BRED Barred Rocks, \$4.50 per hundred, or \$1.50 per setting. F. Daw, Gleichen, Alta. 18-6

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR sale. Two dollars per setting. William Graham, Benito, Man. 15-6

H. J. STEVENSON, BOX 47, BOISSEVAIN, Man.—Buff Orpington and Single Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100. None better. 16-4

BARRED ROCKS—AT THE RECENT Manitoba Poultry show I won Second and Third Cocks; Second Cockerel; Third and Fourth pens. Females for sale. Eggs Two Dollars per setting. J. H. Clark, Virden, Man. 12-6

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FOR HATCHING from Provincial Prize Winners. Three and Five Dollars per setting. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 14-6

PURE BRED S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED Chicken Eggs. One-fifty per setting. R. S. Riley, Erskine, Alta. 15-8

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE IS- land Red Cockerels. Some fine birds for sale at \$2.50 and \$3.00 each. W. F. Miller, Portage la Prairie, Man. 15-3

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$1.75 each. T. Leigh, McCreary, Man. 14-8

EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE BRED S. C. Reds. \$2.00 per 15. Andrew Penny, Abernethy, Sask. 16-6

SITTINGS OF 15 EGGS FROM PRIZE- winning R. O. R. I. Reds, \$2.50. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 13-18

STILL HAVE A FEW GOOD ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red Cockerels for sale. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 13-6

BARRED ROCK EGGS—ONE DOLLAR FOR thirteen. Tamworth pigs for sale. James Honeyman, Fairfax, Man. 16-4

BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, FIVE DOL- lars; hens, three dollars each. M. A. Young, Kinley, Sask. 16-2

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING SPECKLED Guinea Fowl for sale please communicate with T. T. Smith, Hurdman Lodge, Saskatchewan. 16-2

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 per fifteen. Edward Helem, Medora, Man. 16-16

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS—EGGS \$2.50 setting. R. A. Alexander, Nutana, Sask. 16-6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM CHOICE utility stock. \$1 for 15, \$6 a 100. Robt. Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 16-6

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BUTTER—DEMAND IS EXCELLENT FOR No. 1 Dairy Butter in tubs or prints. Advise us how many cows you are milking or how much butter you can ship us every two weeks, and we will write you fully telling you how to secure best results for your butter fat. Simpson Produce Company, 248 Princess St., Winnipeg. 6-tf

CATTLE

FOR SALE CHEAP—20 YOUNG REGISTERED Shorthorn bulls of good type and quality, also females, and also a good string of registered Clydesdales, registered Yorkshires, Dairy cows and grade ewes. J. Bonfield, Macgregor, Man. 6-tf

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 20-26

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK. — Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale. 7-tf

SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, thirteen months and younger. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 7-tf

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

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FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF O.I.O. YOUNG Pigs. From imported stock. Pedigrees furnished. Apply Jos. Snyder, Churchbridge, Sask. 16-2

WANTED — ONE PEDIGREED JESTER White Boar about four months old. Apply to Kaszmariski Brothers, Lacordair, Sask.

STEV. TOMCOO, LIPTON, SASK. — Breeder of Berkshire Swine. 18-tf

SPRUCE TREES

SPRUCE TREES—TWO FOOT HIGH. TWO Dollars per dozen. Fifteen Dollars per hundred, prepaid. Thos Fry, Canora, Sask. 15-6

LUMBER AND POSTS

TAMARAC POSTS—FOR SALE—GREEN tamarac posts, 3 to 6 inches at small end, 6½ and 7 ft. long, at from 3½ to 5½ cents each in carload lots, according to size. F.O.B. Vivian station, 30 miles east of Winnipeg on G.T.P. John Movitz, St. Owens P.O., Man. 15-6

FENCE POSTS FOR SALE IN CARLOTS — Half cash deposit with Grain Growers' Guide required. Write C. May, Malakwa, B.C. 16-6

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM — OLYDE STAL- lions, rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Two roan yearling Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshire sows to farrow in June. Orders taken for spring pigs. Barred Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per hundred. Stations: Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. 15-tf

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ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 84-tf

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS- ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20-tf

HAMPSHIRE SWINE

I am now booking orders for spring delivery. Send for prices and particulars. Give the Hampshires a trial.

J. H. RUTHERFORD, CALEDON EAST, ONTARIO

WANTED Winnipeg City Property from Owners.

If your price is right I can sell it for you. Also list of improved and unimproved Farm Lands. State location, soil, etc.

F. D. BURNS, 516 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg

VISIONS OF A REFORMER

David Lloyd George

When insult hurls through the air I can always see a vision on the horizon which sustains me. I can see now the humble homes of the people with the dark clouds of anxiety, disease, distress, privation, hanging heavily over them. And I can see again another vision: I can see the old age pension, the national insurance act and many other acts in their favor descending like breezes from the hills on mist-laden valleys, and clearing the gloom away until the rays of God's sun pierce the narrowest window.

INTERNATIONAL INCENDIARIES

From the Wesleyan, the Official Organ Of The Methodist Church

Notwithstanding the ghastly horrors of the past weeks in the Balkan wars, there are found men anxious to perpetuate the strife, and to embroil not only Austria and Serbia, but the whole Slav, against the whole Teuton race.

The London Times asks the question: "Who, then, makes war?" and itself furnishes the reply. "The answer is to be found in the Chancellories of Europe, among the men who have too long played with human lives as pawns in a game of chess, who have become so enmeshed in formulas and the jargon of diplomacy that they have ceased to be conscious of the poignant realities with which they trifle. And thus will war continue to be made until the great masses who are the sport of professional schemers and dreamers say the word which shall bring, not eternal peace, for that is impossible, but a determination that wars shall be fought only in a just and righteous and vital cause."

There is much of truth in this, but these are not the only international incendiaries. The great manufacturers of munitions of war, through their subsidized press, are abettors of international strife. Besides the hireling, there is also the sensation mongering press, which for the sake of a blaze would inflame the nations with the very fire of hell. During the past twelve months this irritating war of words between jingo papers in England and Germany carried the two countries to the verge of war, and was only stemmed by the desperate uprising of the slower, but saner, portions of the nations rising in their righteous wrath to protest against such a crime.

Even ecclesiastics have sometimes proved themselves firebrands in stimulating national conflagrations. Before the outbreak of war, now supposed to be closing, in one of the great mosques, a Sofia is represented as concluding his impassioned appeal in the following words: Ay, Allah! Allah! grant us the flaming sword of the angel Azrail that we may drench East and West with the blood of Thy foes—that we may redder the seas and glorify the heavens. This is my prayer, true believers! Whet your knives and make ready your weapons, for the hour has struck, and we shall wash away our shame with the blood of the Ghiaours, to the glory of the one and only God of Islam."

Thus are the hearts and passions of men inflamed by different classes of people who would not share in the toils or terrors of the conflicts which they instigate. All such incendiaries should be marched to the front at the firing of the first gun.

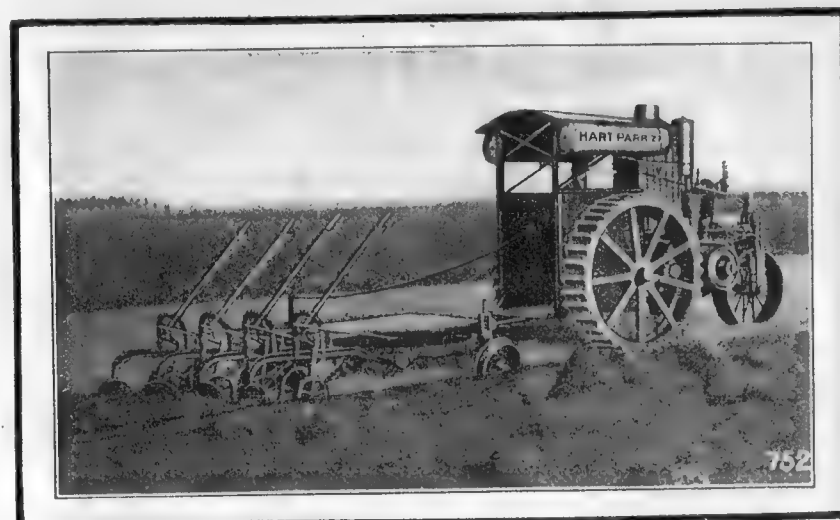
These instigators of war will continue their mischievous agitations, and all lovers of peace must exert themselves to counteract their influence. The Gospel of Jesus Christ must be proclaimed more and more earnestly as the only safe arbiter between nations, as it is between individuals. Peace societies and peace publications must be encouraged and patronized. The democracy, the chief sufferers, and over whose mangled bodies a few warriors win renown, must arise in their might, in every nation, and swear that they will not be made the food of vultures or the prey of pestilence in futile and unholy wars. They must boycott the jingo press to the point of suppression and overthrow jingo governments by their sovereign making power.

EXPENDITURES INCREASE \$10,000,000

Ottawa, April 14.—The financial statement for the fiscal year which closed on March 31, issued by the department of finance, Saturday, shows a total revenue of \$165,528,137, as compared with \$162,745,386 during the previous fiscal year. The expenditure out of revenue account to March 31 was \$95,625,013, as against \$83,560,593 in the previous twelve months, while the expenditure chargeable to capital account totalled \$28,758,456, as against \$28,909,985.

Of the capital expenditure, no less than \$23,822,948 was chargeable to public works, including railways.

Our hope for freedom lies but in our power to throw overboard the present method of division and appropriation of the results of our labor, leaving us to enjoy the fruits of our labor with the real and conscious freedom of an enlightened people.—George Whitefield.



Use This Small, Light Tractor
and "Self Lift" Plow On Softest Ground

HART-PARR
-OIL TRACTOR-

You will not sink and mire in soft soil with a Hart-Parr Small Tractor and "Self-Lift" Plow. The tractor is built mostly of steel, thus insuring greatest strength, yet lightest weight, with no dead weight to drag around and waste power. The Hart-Parr "Self-Lift" easily weighs one third less than any other. In combination, they form a strictly One-Man Outfit, built strong to stand up under heavy plowing but so light it stays on top of the ground. The wonderful wave form driver lugs also prevent miring and do not injuriously pack the soil.

No Horses To Clean or Feed

The tractor will easily replace 12 sturdy horses and do all your work better and cheaper. It has two speeds, is throttle governed, uses cheapest kerosene at all loads and is oil cooled. For every kind of farm work—plowing, discing, seeding, harrowing, harvesting, threshing, hauling, shelling corn, husking, grinding feed and countless other jobs, it furnishes the handiest power imaginable. The price is within reach of every farmer of modest means.

A "Self-Lift" That Beats Them All

Here are some special features found only in the Hart-Parr "Self-Lift" Plow: Strongest construction, with one-third less parts and one-third less weight than other plows. Large clearance—no chance for bottoms to clog. No gears to clog or break. Three point support over entire frame. Furrow wheel that keeps plows in the furrows, even though engine swings a foot or more to either side. Special spring beam coupler enables plows to skid around obstructions and return at once to line of draft. Hand and "Self-Lift" attachments, each independent of the other. Any individual bottom can be raised while plow is moving, without disturbing the adjustment of rest of plow.

Write For Literature and Terms

If you are looking for a small, light weight outfit at a price within your reach, write today for circulars describing the Hart-Parr Light Tractor and Hart-Parr "Self-Lift," and get our attractive terms.

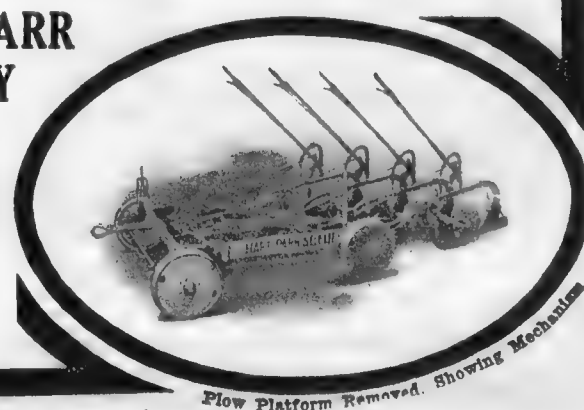
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THE reason that you can be sure of success with an IDEAL Incubator is that it is made especially for our climate. It is built with a heating and ventilating system that *automatically* regulates moisture to suit Canadian weather conditions. It has a hot water system that's perfect; a regulator that will not allow temperature to vary one-half a degree; the best nursery advantages; the handiest egg tray, the record for successful hatching, etc. In fact, the IDEAL possesses every feature that counts for larger hatches, sturdier chicks—at little cost of operation.

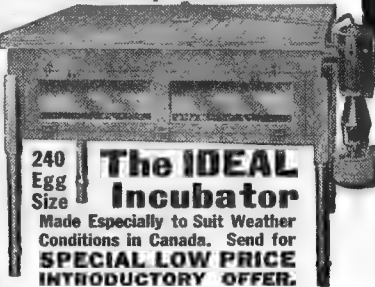
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which tells all about IDEAL Incubators, how well they are made, how nicely finished, why our prices are low and why they will give better satisfaction than any other incubator. Write for booklet today. It is illustrated and gives money-making hints that are valuable.

When writing for free book be good enough to mention whether interested in 60, 120, 175, 240 or 360-egg incubator, and I'll quote you special low price for that size machine. This will not obligate you in any way, but will help me distribute this valuable book among those interested and not curiously seekers.

J. W. Miller Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba

NOTE: Large shipment of the famous Ideal Incubators just received. Can ship you at once without duty and at low freight rates. Get prices and see how much money I can save you.



Clark's Carbolized Wheat Protector

Price 25 Cents Per Package The Leading Dressing for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, etc.

PREVENTS SMUT AND ALSO DESTRUCTION OF SEED BY GOPHERS OR WIRE WORMS

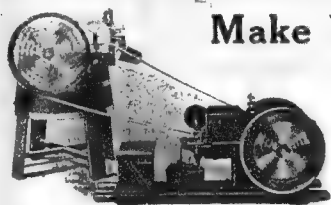
The Garton Pedigree Seed Co.

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Canada Power Washer and Handy Boy Engine \$65.00
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You can test this outfit for 30 days in your own home. There are years of service in an outfit of this kind, and it will pay you to invest in one, at our extremely low price. Quality is guaranteed. Write today for free catalog and full particulars.

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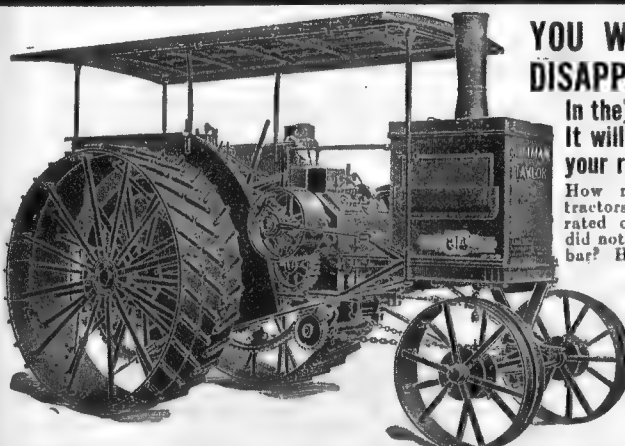
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There is only one Best Pickler, and that is the Grain Growers' Automatic. It is the most thorough mixer of any automatic Pickler on the market. You can treat more bushels with a given amount of liquid than any other machine made, on account of the thorough mixing that it gets. It can be operated so that a child can keep it going, or that it will take two men to keep it going and do the work equally as well in either case. Everything being stationary there is nothing to wear out. All parts coming in contact with liquids are PURE COPPER (not coppered as some machines sold). Write for copy of references and full particulars. Live agent wanted in every town, good commission offered. Price, delivered at your station \$15

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CURRIE MFG. CO., LAUDER, MAN.

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YOU WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED

In the Aultman-Taylor 30. It will more than meet your requirements

How many have purchased tractors only to find that the rated or claimed horse-power did not materialize at the draw bar? How many have been delayed by costly breakdowns on account of faulty construction? The Winnipeg Motor contest proved more conclusively than ever that the Aultman-Taylor "30" is correctly built and that it will deliver more draw bar horse-power than any other tractor built. It proved that it will do more work with a lower consumption of fuel than any other tractor built. Could you ask for anything better? Write us or call at nearest branch.

The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, Ohio

Branches: CALGARY, ALTA., REGINA, SASK., Canada

Recommendations of Grain Commissioners

The following recommendations were unanimously made by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, Messrs. Robert Magill, W. D. Staples and Frank E. Gibbs, as contained in their report recently submitted to Parliament by Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce

1. As Regards Inspection

(a) That there should be established in Winnipeg a laboratory for testing the milling and baking qualities of western grain.

The plan that commends itself to the Board is to establish, in co-operation with the proper authorities, such a laboratory in the Agricultural College in Winnipeg. The Principal of that college has been authorized to offer all possible assistance in the matter, and he is most willing to do so. Space would be given in the college building and the assistance of the staff would be available. The initial expenditure would be about \$3,000. The salary of a competent man, the salary of an assistant and the sundry expenses would be from about \$3,000 to \$4,000 per annum. These amounts should be paid by the state and the appointments would be made by the state. On the other hand the college would give the room, the aid of chemical staff and the use of its general apparatus and a general oversight.

Samples of grain would be sent from the inspection offices regularly. Outsiders could be allowed to send samples for a nominal fee. The inspectors would be given opportunities to familiarize themselves with the results, and the students attending the college would be given similar opportunities.

Such systematic testing should be of service in valuing both the varieties, the grades and special lots of grain, and the grain industry of the West is important enough to warrant the use of every source of knowledge of grain.

(b) That there should be only one inspector's office at the head of the lakes, instead of two as at present;

(c) That there should be a reduction in the number of inspection districts in the Eastern division;

(d) That the question whether any inspection office should be maintained outside the Dominion should be carefully reconsidered;

(e) That in both Eastern and Western divisions inspectors, if available, should be placed, when requested, at milling points, on condition that those who ask for them should meet any resulting deficit; and

(f) That a chief inspector should be appointed for the Western division.

2. Weighing

There should be appointed a chief weighmaster for the Western division, and that under him should be organized the weighing department co-ordinate with the inspection department.

3. Elevators

(a) That there should be appointed an elevator superintendent who would

be the executive officer of the Board, having charge of the licensing, bonding, insurance, the registration and cancellation of warehouse receipts and such other matters that the Board may determine.

(b) That as a system of registration and cancellation of warehouse receipts had been established, and as this system makes possible a more effective supervision of the terminal elevators, that the supervision of binning in its present form be abolished.

4. Overtime

That the following rule be sanctioned in regard to overtime: "If any railway company, elevator company, shipper, vessel owner or agent of either shall desire the service of any employee of the grain inspection or weighing departments for the purpose of inspection or weighing grain or doing other work in his line of duty as such employee, on Sunday or any legal holiday or at night, said party or parties shall apply to the inspector (weighmaster) for the service desired, and the inspector (weighmaster) if the service is necessary, will require the same to be performed and shall charge the expense thereof to the person, firm or corporation requiring the service."

5. Sample Markets

That sample markets be established in Winnipeg and Fort William in September, 1913, and that railway companies be required to grant the facilities for taking samples at such points and in such ways as shall be approved by the two Boards, that of the Railway Commissioners and that of the Grain Commissioners, and also that rules and regulations governing the disposition of the cars at the sample market points shall be framed by the two Boards and approved by the Governor-in-Council.

6. Panama Canal and Hudson Bay Routes

That the existing inadequacy of transportation and storage facilities render it imperative that every preparation be made to make the most of the new routes, that this can be done best by a combination of interior terminal elevators and transfer elevators at the coast, that the Board should be authorized to investigate the most suitable locations for the interior terminals and to report upon all necessary preparations.

The Board take it for granted that both the interior terminal elevators and transfer houses at the coasts would be built, owned and operated by the government.

The Cry of The Soul

BERT HUFFMAN, LANGDON, ALTA.

I am so tired of the hunger and heartache, tired of the conflict for gold and for gain; I am so tired of the war with my fellows—tired of distrusting them, heart, soul and brain. Crushed by the greed and the hatred of living, crushed by the narrow and cruel decree, Daily and hourly my heart cries for respite, vainly I plead that my soul may be free. Ruthlessly driving, the army of mammon bears down upon us with war-cry for pelf; What are the soul's fine, unspeakable riches, trampled like dross by this army of self. Honor and friendship, ah, words vainly spoken. Justice! a term to ensnare and beguile, Gold is the God and the creed and the war-cry, throned in the temples where friendship should smile;

Blackened and seared are the marts with dishonor; there are the weaker crushed down by the strong;

Greed leers in hatred and avarice crouches ready to plunder, to ruin and wrong.

Oh! but the world is so radiant with gladness, if our dim vision were cleared of the mist, Splendor and plenty and justice and friendship—man's sordid soul have these golden words kissed.

Yet is he deaf and insensate and selfish, yet does he crush and corrupt and despoil— Yet does he wait as a robber at midnight, eager to wrest from the toiler his toil?

Brief and unsatisfied lives are their portion, those who have worshipped the idol of self; Darkness and chaos and stagnated beings, theirs who have seen naught in life but the pelf. Better, by far, to go down with the vanquished with light in the soul and with hope in the heart,

Better by far than the gold-maddened victor, sick with the carnage that blackened his part.

Sun Yat Sen

Continued from Page 7

unselfish patriot, but where will one find such a heroic devotion displayed, such tremendous obstacles overcome, so unanimous a call to the highest position within the gift of his country, and on the top of all this so complete a self-effacement in leaving this proud elevation for the humble role of private life, the better to continue the work of social reconstruction?

Idealist Yet Practical

Dr. Sun is as remarkable for his breadth of outlook as for his depth of conviction. To appreciate the needs of his nation in emerging from Oriental isolation and despotism into the family of civilized peoples requires an intelligence of no mean order. One must needs be something of an idealist to forecast the future under such totally reversed conditions, but Sun showed himself just as good a practical man in providing for the various contingencies bound to arise before the Manchu misrule could be replaced by a Republic. Along with his weary travelings on foot for hundreds of miles from village to village spreading the gospel of equal rights, Sun had to raise funds from occasional trips abroad to keep the revolutionary fires ablaze and to prepare for the needs of the Republican Government. Touching stories are told of Sun's success in enlisting the practical support of his countrymen in America and elsewhere whenever he toured these countries to raise money. "Deep calleth unto deep." The manifest sincerity of Sun and his quenchless optimism in regard to China's brighter future called forth remarkable responses from his fellow-countrymen, for all their general reputation for craftiness and avarice. "Many Chinamen," says Dr. Sun, "have given me their whole fortune. One Philadelphia laundryman called at my hotel after a meeting and thrusting a linen bag upon me went away without a word. It contained his entire savings for twenty years."

His Call to the Presidency

Pages might be written and tell less about the unaffected modesty of Sun than the simple anecdote of how he received his call to the Presidency of China. He was staying with Dr. Cantlie of London at the close of 1911 when a cipher telegram arrived. He simply smiled as he read the message and put it in his pocket. It seemed to slip out of his mind until the next day when Dr. and Mrs. Cantlie asked if the telegram contained some secret news of the rebellion then in progress. "Oh no," replied Sun. "Didn't I tell you? It was asking me to be President of the new Republic." Asked if he would accept. "Yes," said he, "for the time being, if no one better can be found in the meantime." So far were his thoughts from the least semblance of self-seeking. His simplicity and genuine modesty shines just as transparently through three letters to Dr. and Mrs. Cantlie after he became President.

No Time for Revenge

A man of mean or vindictive mind would have made full use of his power, once he became President, to wreak vengeance upon his persecutors. The fate which hung over him through long and friendless years was horrible enough, for the old Chinese code does not err on the side of mercy to political agitators. "I well knew the fate that would befall me," says Sun in telling of his adventures, "first having my ankles crushed in a vice and broken by a hammer, my eyelids cut off, and finally be chopped to small fragments, so that none could claim my mortal remains." Yet this man was too noble once the wheel of fortune had turned and the Manchus were deprived of power, to stoop to anything like revenge. Justice for himself or any recompense for the ills heaped upon him was forgotten in his whole-hearted endeavor to better the lot of his oppressed countrymen.

The religious bent of Sun's mind, combined with his tolerance for all creeds, appears in this paragraph of a letter to Mrs. Cantlie written from the President's office March 12, 1912: "I thank you for your earnest prayers offered in my behalf. I am glad to tell you that we are going to have religious toleration in China and I'm sure that Christianity will flourish under the new regime."

Encyclopedic Learning

How wide-awake he is to every phase of knowledge, how insatiable is his thirst for information, appears from a glance

at the wide range of subjects to which he has applied himself. Since mastering his medical course, which alone is a fairly liberal education, he has, whenever opportunity was afforded, zealously studied international law, political economy, agriculture, finance in all its departments, politics in all its bearings, common law, naval and military technique. His extensive travels around the world furnished him with first-hand acquaintance with many countries, their institutions, modes of government and distinctive merits or defects. Tireless in his industry, Sun's mind was ever alert, throughout the long years of his persecution and homeless wandering, to assimilate whatever he could turn to the benefit of the China yet to be. While living in London he spent no time on society, his own pleasure, or recreation. Every spare moment he was delving into books on political and industrial subjects. Nothing in the wide range of human knowledge that might help one in directing the affairs of the nation escaped him. One week he would master a standard work on mining. Next week it might be engineering or some branch of agriculture. Perhaps never was so apt an intelligence wedded to such a spacious opportunity. The result is that Sun unquestionably stands head and shoulders above even the learned of his compatriots in culture and the thoroughness of his education. He approaches more nearly Plato's ideal philosopher, who by birth and training is fitted for rule, than even the few "fathers of their country," of whom history makes mention. Learning is the one quality above all others which commands the respect of the Chinese and whether Sun is more indebted for his outstanding position to his reputation for wisdom or to his self-sacrificing patriotism is not for us to decipher.

A Foe to Land Monopoly

Sun is first and last a progressive. He has none of that "inordinate admiration for antiquity" which distinguishes some Canadian politicians. Despite his handicap of racial and political environment he is abreast of the latest thought. In not a few directions he has outstripped the statesmen of nations affording all the advantages of democratic institutions and a long history of political development. His attitude on the land question is a case in point. The incubus of land monopoly, he is determined, will no more be fastened to the backs of the common people. After mentioning the vast resources of China, millions of acres of fertile agricultural land, the coal lands, the iron, copper and zinc mines, the great quarries of granite, marble and onyx, and the vast forests of valuable woods in the south and southwestern provinces, Dr. Sun stated in his appeal to the outside world, published last September: "The President, his cabinet and the national council are determined that these properties shall not pass from the hands and control of their rightful owners, the people of China. Concessions and leases will be granted, have in some instances already been granted, but the title shall not pass from the treasury."

A Man of Peace

It will be no surprise to find him a man of peace, although a successful revolutionary rarely fills that role. Had he set out to conduct a bloody rebellion it would have been easy to inflame the populace against their hated rulers. His propaganda was all the harder because he preached a bloodless reform. His weapons were not rifles and tom-toms, but logic and truth; a passion for so educating the people that they would rebel not as a faction, but as a nation. "Exterminate the Manchus," was the cry raised by some of the violent young revolutionaries at the commencement of trouble, a cry which would have swept through the Kingdom like wildfire. But Sun silenced it. The life of the people and the fuller development of their life, not the death of the despots, was what he sought. His plan of campaign, although not spectacular, was strikingly vindicated when, with three-fourths of the army pledged to help the reformers, practically the whole nation rose in revolt. That is why so little fighting or bloodshed marked the establishment of the Republic. In her foreign relations the long series of humiliations suffered at the hands of Great Powers has convinced China that a strong navy and a

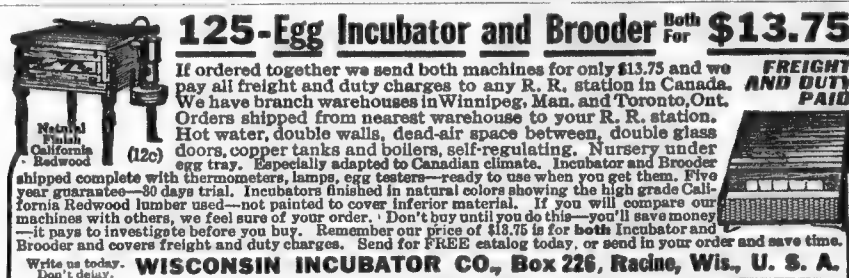
Continued on Page 19



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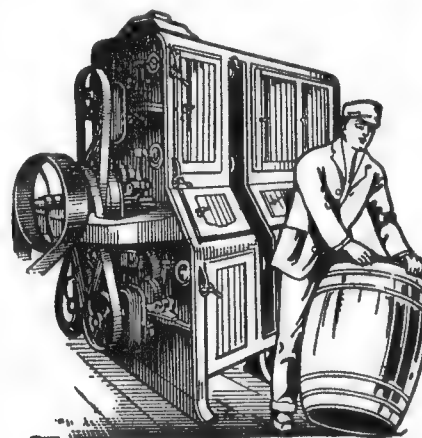


125-Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For **\$13.75**

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.75 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Five year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.75 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.

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Grind your own flour and eat the wheat you grow

There will be no more loss of time, no waste of money in freight bills, nor any of the other numerous milling troubles, when you are the owner of a

MIDGET FLOUR ROLLER MILL

The Midget is a self-contained flour mill that can be installed in almost any building. You can run it single-handed, without any previous experience and without interfering with your other farming duties.

A Midget Mill will grind wheat, rye, barley or buckwheat with as good results as any of the larger mills and at the rate of a barrel an hour. By forming a partnership with your neighbors, you can employ a man to run the mill, and a

milling business of your own that will earn for you a substantial profit and be quickly built up.

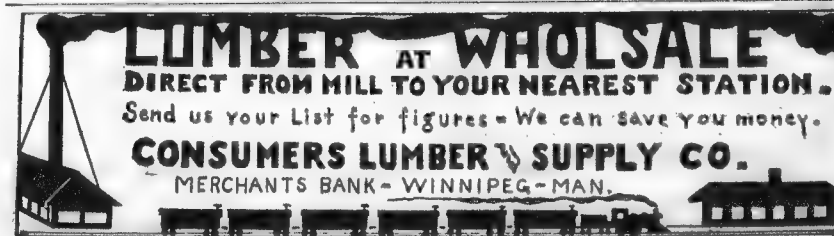
Reliable, durable, easy to operate and inexpensive to run, the Midget Mill is capable of earning more money than the average farm. If you would increase your profits, investigate this interesting proposition at once.

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The Canadian Fairbanks - Morse Co., Limited

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DIRECT FROM MILL TO YOUR NEAREST STATION.
Send us your List for figures - We can save you money.
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MERCHANTS BANK - WINNIPEG - MAN.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was not all right, and that I might have to pay for it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it. But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 60 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer, that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally:

Q. J. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co.
357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

WINNIPEG'S ART GALLERY

It is not often, you must admit that I inflict news of a purely local character upon or readers, but Winnipeg feels so awfully puffed up—and justly so—about its new art gallery that I thought some of our readers might like to hear about it.

The pleasant part of it is that this gallery is in the Industrial Bureau and belongs to the city so that anyone may go and bide there a bit whenever the spirit moves them and the very nicest part of it is that they do go—old people and young, rich and poor. It is a place where people walk softly and speak lowly. Even the ever-present small boy minds his manners and is quiet and decorous.

Now, I am neither an artist nor an art critic and I am unhampered by either a little or a great deal of knowledge so I just go about and enjoy myself. Some of the pictures I don't like. There is a very valuable one of some fisher folk that does not appeal to me at all—perhaps because I was born and raised inland. Yet I very greatly admire a certain seascape caught in motion and petrified just as each scalloped wave was ready to turn a somersault back into the briny deep. The feeling of motion and the opal tints of the water are wonderful. Many of the pictures are transients, but this one bides with us always I am glad to say.

Sunshine filtering gently through the boughs of stalwart trees that fringe a summery English lane makes another charming picture, and a Cupid—a saucy, naughty little Cupid—with rosy feet curled under him while he looks back upon the world with a mischievous smile. But there are far too many pictures to speak of individually except to say that whatever collection is in the gallery when you call there will be something well worth going to see.

We think it is a splendid step for a young city like Winnipeg to have taken and we are deeply indebted to the public-spirited men who have given us this splendid beginning for a civic art gallery.

When you come to the city again drop in and see it. You won't like all the pictures but there is sure to be some pose of the figures, some play of sunlight on land or sea which will appeal to your fancy and which you will always remember with pleasure.

LOAF AND DROP CAKES

Dear Miss Beynon,—Thank you very much for the help you have given me. I enjoy the Country Homemaker's and Sunshine pages, and also a Country Girl's Ideas.

Here is a nice way to make drop cakes and also loaf cake:

Drop Cakes.—1½ cups sugar, 1 egg, 1 cup chopped raisins, 1 cup currants, ½ cup butter, ½ cup milk, 1 teaspoon soda, and 2 cream tartar, 1 teaspoon each of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg. Flour to make a very stiff batter. Drop small portions on buttered pans and bake in a moderate oven.

Scotch Loaf Cake.—1 egg, 1 cup sugar, ½ cup butter, 2-3 cup milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 of cream tartar, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon essence lemon. Put in deep pan and sprinkle over the top with currants and granulated sugar. Yours sincerely,

ANN.

WANTS A WOMAN FOR FARM WORK

Dear Miss Beynon,—I have taken great interest in the Sunshine Guild page of the Guide. I am writing to know if you can get me a woman or girl not under fifteen, the woman with no children, or only one that would work on the farm. I am willing to pay from one hundred to one hundred and fifty a year if she is willing to work; any nationality. She will be expected to do general housework, washing, and to milk. If she does not know how, we can teach her to milk. Will you be so kind as to try and find

one for me? Kindly write and tell me if you can or cannot, and oblige,

A YOUNG MOTHER.

As I said before, we do not run an employment agency. You might write to the secretary of the Grain Growers' Association.—F.M.B.

EMBROIDERY WORK TO EXCHANGE

Dear Miss Beynon,—Seeing the opportunity to exchange in the columns of The Grain Growers' Guide, I wish to say I have some very beautiful silk embroidered sofa pillows, in square and oblong designs, centrepieces and library table covers. One library cover like one I still have, I sold for \$30. Cushion tops equal to these are on sale in stores up to \$12 and \$18.

I would exchange one of the pillow tops for a trio of either pure-bred Indian Runner or Pekin ducks. Or two for trio of pure-bred bronze turkeys or Toulouse geese. Or I would like such work to do on order in exchange for above mentioned birds.

Have taught silk embroidery work for a number of years so the quality of work is right. Have taught in large stores as well as privately.

Hoping to receive some exchanges, I will sign myself,

QUEVIENE.



MODELS FOR THE COOL DAYS

7522—Child's Coat, 2 to 8 years. With or without Belt on Back and Patch Pocket, with Collar that can be rolled over or buttoned up closely at the Throat. 2½ yards 36, for 6 year size.

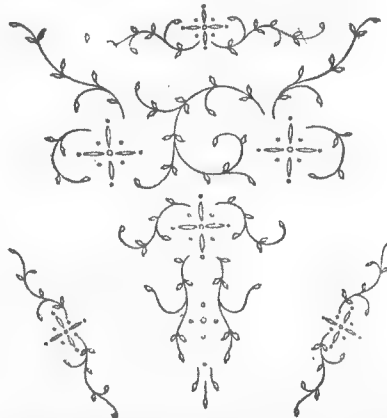
7530—Child's Coat, 6 months and 1 year. With or without Cape, to be Tucked or Gathered. 583—Embroidery Design. 2½ yards 36, for 1 year size.

7508—Long Coat with Front Yoke and Fancy Collar, 34 to 42 bust. 6 yards 36, with 1½ yards 36, for collar and cuffs, for medium size.

7527—Girl's Cape, 6 to 12 years. With Hood or Round Collar. 3½ yards of material 44 or 52 inches wide with ¼ yard of silk for lining hood, for 10 year size.

7535—Boy's Single Breasted Overcoat, 8 to 14 years. 4 yards of material 27 inches wide, with ¼ yard of velvet for collar, for 12 year size.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.



715—Design for Embroidering a Blouse or Waist. Note.—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service. All patterns are ten cents each.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

MY MOST UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE

We have quite a few garden letters on hand now, so suppose you tell me about the thing that of all others made you the maddest or most miserable.

I know, for instance, a man who gets angry yet when he remembers how, as a boy, he looked forward to his first pair of long trousers. When he got them his parents bought him also one of those round straw hats with a ribbon down behind, such as is worn by little boys or girls of eight or ten and made him wear it. It quite spoiled all his fun in the long trousers.

The thing that I felt the worst about was a Band of Hope meeting that my sister and I started off to attend. We called at the next farm for a little neighbor girl to go with us but it took her a long time to get ready and we were very late getting there. At the door of the church we met my brothers coming home from town, and they went home and told mother that we had not meant to go to Band of Hope and had gone somewhere else instead. We were so angry, my little sister and I, that we said we would never go to a Band of Hope meeting again as long as we lived—and we never have.

I know another little boy who wanted a toy hatchet so badly that he felt he could not do without it, and though it cost only ten cents his father refused to buy it for him, so the little chap went to the store and asked the storekeeper if he could have it. The storekeeper, I suppose, meaning to charge it to the family account, told him he could, but when the father found it out he made the poor little fellow go back with it, and nearly broke his heart.

So just sit down and write me about the thing that made you maddest or sorriest, though, being older, you may feel like laughing at it today.

DIXIE PATTON.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

SUSIE'S SACRIFICE

Once there was a woman who had three children. Susie was the oldest and was a very kind girl. Frank was the second boy and a more mischievous child could not be found. Teddy was a little boy of two years old.

The woman was very poor and had to work all day for a living.

One morning she arose very early. She went to Susie's bedside and told her she was going out to work and that she did not have to get up yet.

Susie waited awhile and then she got up and dressed herself and then made breakfast for her brothers, and then Frank went to school.

After the dishes were washed she sat down and began to knit. At three o'clock when Frank returned from school she had a lunch made for him.

After he had eaten it she put on Teddie's coat and cap and told Frank to take him out but to be sure to take care of him.

She sat down at her work again. All at once she looked at the clock and to her surprise it was six o'clock. She put on her coat and hat and went in search of her brothers.

Everybody she met knew nothing of them, and she began to feel very anxious, when all at once she saw a tiny form under a great building, and on top of the building two men were just going to drop a heavy box.

She knew in a moment it was her youngest brother, so hurrying across she gave him a rough push forward. She saved him but was not in time to save herself.

The big box fell and pinned her to the earth. Her leg was broken and for three weeks she lay in the hospital.

JENNIE CLARKE, Age 12.
Birch Hills, Sask.

HIS APPLE CONTRIBUTION

My favorite hero is a little orphan boy. It was Christmas Eve and this little boy was standing outside of a

large cathedral shivering in the cold. In the church beside the altar a beautiful Christmas tree was standing and he could see its reflection in nearly every window. All at once he felt somebody touching him, he turned to look into the face of a bright, rosy-looking little girl who, along with her mother was following the throngs of people who were going into the church. "Here little boy," she said, and gave him a big red apple and before he could thank her, she had run away after her mother.

At last the street became more quiet, the people had all gone into the church and the sermon had begun. Then the little boy ventured inside and seated himself unobserved on the last bench. All too soon the sermon was over for the little fellow who was just beginning to feel the warmth and comfort of the room. Then the collection plate was passed around and everyone laid a gift on it. Then came a big temptation for the little hero, the plate was coming nearer and it would soon be his turn to give something, and he had nothing but his apple. Oh, he had not had anything to eat all day and he held his apple fast as if he would never part with it. Then the plate came to him and there was a bitter moment for the poor little fellow. "Oh, the good Lord will perhaps give me another," he thought, and, not daring to look at it, lest he should be tempted again, he put his precious apple on the plate. It was passed on and his apple was gone. The people were now thronging into the street again and soon the church was dark and empty, but there was the little boy kneeling at his bench and crying bitterly for his apple and yet glad that he had given it.

CHARLOTTE PORATH, Age 15.

A BRAVE HEROINE

I am going to write about a brave deed my mother did about eight years ago. Mother was going to a revival meeting one night. We were living in a big bush and were quite a way from anybody.

She was ready in a few minutes and got started through the bush, but when she got to the end she saw a fire, but did not know what was burning. She went ahead and found with closer examination that it was our neighbor's house burning.

When she reached there and tied her horse up and went to the house she found that there was no one at home. The man of the house went away that day and hadn't got back yet and his wife, with two children ran away to another neighbor's, as soon as the house was on fire, instead of putting the children away safe and trying to put it out when it just got started.

Mother did not know what to do, as she was never at a fire before. They had a little well but not a very big supply of water in it and this was a bad show to try and put it out without a lot of water. Mother went and got what little she could and while doing this a man came, but he wasn't very much good. Mother wanted him to get on the roof and she would bring water to him, but he wouldn't do that, but after awhile, with a lot of coaxing, he finally got up and put water on the fire till the well went dry. Then she asked him to go upstairs as he could climb better than she could, but he wouldn't do that as he was afraid he would be smothered or something of that kind, so mother went up herself to throw the goods downstairs, and he would take them away outside. By this time there was quite a few there to help, and between them they got everything out of the house, besides the doors off the hinges and the windows out before the house was too far gone to go inside.

When everything was safe for the night they all went home quite tired and sleepy.

LILLIAN BROWN, Age 13.

From good homes there will always come good children.—Archdeacon Westcott.

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for your worn-out hose, if those hose are "Holeproof," by replacing worn pairs free if any pairs wear out in six months. Send for six pairs and try them. With every six pairs you get six guarantee coupons.

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In the States and Canada now buy their hosiery this way—a million regular customers. For every pair they wear out within six months of the day they buy them, we pay them back with a new pair free. But we don't have to replace many pairs. In all of our thirteen years of "Holeproof," 95 per cent of the output has outlasted the guarantee. That means

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Send for six pairs of our Cashmere "Holeproof" and see how they'll wear for you. They are made from the finest yarn in existence, for which we pay the top market price. They are warm and soft, without being heavy. You can wear them six months or longer without ever having to darn them. Think of the work that saves. Think of the convenience.

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or write us a letter. There are two grades of Cashmere "Holeproof" for men: Medium, \$2 for six pairs; Fine, \$3 for six pairs. Six pairs for women cost \$3. Every six pairs are guaranteed six months. Colors for men are black, tan, and navy blue—for women, black and tan. Three pairs of children's Holeproof Stockings, guaranteed three months, \$1.

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Pratts Baby Chick Food
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This combination furnishes just what you need to grow the best chicks, and lots of them. It starts them right, strong, vigorous, husky, and keeps them free from the worst chick disease.

After the chicks reach three weeks of age, include in their ration a small amount of **Pratts Poultry Regulator**—25c, 50c, \$1; 25 pounds, \$2.50. This will keep them healthy and vigorous right up to maturity.

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Use these products according to directions. You take no risk. Remember the unqualified Pratt guarantee: "Your money back if it fails."

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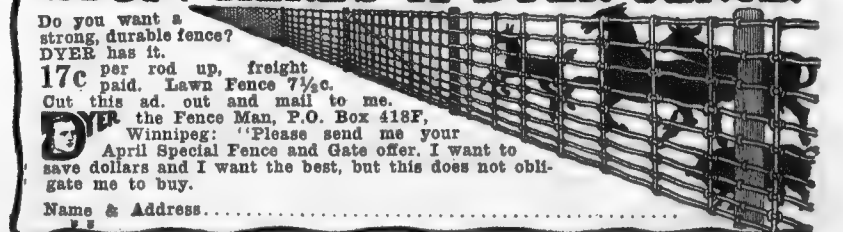
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Big Ben not only gets you up on time every morning, but he serves the whole family all day long as a reliable clock to tell the right time by.

He's really two good clocks in one—a crackerjack of a time-keeper—a crackerjack of an alarm.

He can ring you up in the morning just when you want and either way you want—five straight minutes or every other half minute for all of ten minutes.

If you're a light sleeper, turn on the half minute taps before you go to bed. If you sleep heavily, set the five-minute call and you can slumber then without the get-up worry on your mind.

Then when you're up and doing,

carry Big Ben downstairs into the living room so that the whole family can use him to tell the right time by. He stands seven inches tall and his great big open face can be seen distinctly across the largest room.

Big Ben is triple nickel-plated and wears an inner vest of steel that insures him for life. His big, bold figures and hands are easy to read in the dim morning light. His large, comfortable keys almost wind themselves. He rings five minutes steadily or ten intermittently. If he is oiled every other year, there is no telling how long he will last.

He is sold by 6,000 Canadian dealers. His price is \$3.00 anywhere. If you can't find him at your dealer's, a money order mailed to his designers, Westclox, La Salle, Illinois, will send him anywhere you say, express charges prepaid.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

Mr. Green allows 10c per bushel for threshing. That is the price when the thresher finds everything, but there are cheaper ways to thresh than that and more satisfactory as well, but that would be an article in itself.

Binning on farm, 1c per bushel. Have portable bins and the thresher puts the grain into them .28

In the cost of hauling to market, I think Mr. Green is at least \$1.00 per acre too high here as a lot of the wheat is hauled in winter, when city teams are glad even to make their board 1.00

This makes a saving even on Mr. Green's own rate of wages of per acre \$4.80

Mr. Green knows and everybody knows it does not cost a farmer \$8.00 per day for four horses and a man. If Mr. Green thinks the man in the city working for \$5.50 to \$6.50 per day is better off than the farmer why does he not go at it? I want to ask Mr. Green whether it is in the country or in our cities there are the most hardships, the greatest proportion of bailiff's sales, and I think Mr. Green will admit it is in the city. I do not think that there is over 10 per cent. of the people in the city making more than a living and some of them not that.

Now this letter is too long already and while the farmer's life is not all sunshine I imagine I see Mr. Green and team at work, shovelling and hauling the slush off our streets at 60c per hour (that is what the city pays, and a man works on the average 4 days a week). After about one day Mr. Green would say, "Good-bye! I am off to the farm."

ALEX. McCURDY.
134 Arlington, Winnipeg, Man.

A WOMAN'S LETTER

Editor, Guide:—I would like to say in answer to Mr. T. Edwards' letter in The Guide, of February 19, that we do not all think as he does, that the undisturbed peace of Canada is due to the protection of the Mother Country. If a child keeps out of trouble at school, it is not because he is under his mother's protection, but usually because he minds his own business. I think this one of the reasons Canada has had no trouble. Another is her geographical situation. We hear so much of what England has done for us. I can see nothing she has done except she has given us the use of some of her capital, and we have paid her well for that.

I think Canada showed her loyalty when she sent troops to fight the Boers. Pride, loyalty and justice begin at home.

In answer to E. A. Earle, of February 26, I will say I think he is mistaken in his guess that the women of Saskatchewan don't want a vote. The few who don't have not yet realized the position they hold. I, for one, don't care to trot along behind, led by a little chain. I would much sooner go side by side with my husband. I think most of us could walk up and would not need to be led.

If we interest ourselves enough to know when our husbands are voting right, we know enough to vote right ourselves. This man is very willing we do our part of the hard work, but the men must have all the privileges. It is a good thing for us all men's ideals are not the same. Perhaps he would like to know that most women's ideal is a broad-minded and unselfish man.

MRS. A. THOMPSON.
Netherhill, Sask.

INDEPENDENT FARMERS' CANDIDATE

Reid Hill, Alberta, March 27.—At a rousing and largely attended convention, held at the Marshall schoolhouse today, T. A. Bryant, ex-President of the Sunny Glen Union, was unanimously nominated Independent candidate for the Little Bow constituency. Amid hearty cheers Mr. Bryant accepted. He placed Direct Legislation as embodied in the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, in the forefront of his platform. Himself a practical farmer, the Independent farmers of this district are confident that he would make a first-class representative, untrammelled by party ties and alive to the needs of the rural community. Lifelong supporters of both parties are standing squarely behind Mr. Bryant.

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They protect you from Fire, Lightning and Leaks. Made of only the best zinc-coated steel sheets.

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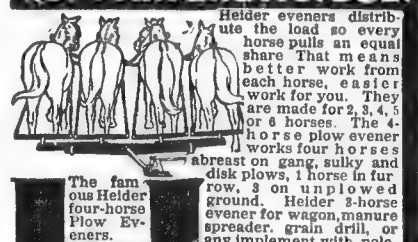
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Heider eveners distribute the load so every horse pulls an equal share. That means better work from each horse, easier work for you. They are made for 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 horses. The 4-horse plow evener works four horses abreast on gang, sulky and row, 3 on unplowed ground. Heider 3-horse evener for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill, or any implement with pole.

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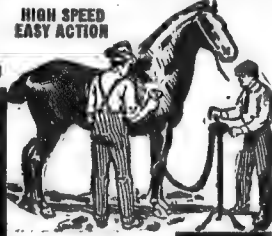
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Without wings and ladders it is an excellent Wagon Box with them it is a perfect Hay, Stock, Wood, Corn or Fruit Rack. Can be instantly adjusted to five different working positions without the use of a single tool. Suitable for moving any kind of load. The material used in construction is of the very best being made from sound hardwood and tough malleable iron castings. Buy one which meets every requirement.

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Will handle the most delicate Seed without bruising or breaking and will sow evenly to the last seed. An excellent tool for sowing Sugar Beets and all kinds of Garden Seeds. Sold with or without the Cultivator Attachments.

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The only Sanitary Churn made. Barrel of finest stoneware, top of clear pressed glass, very easy to operate. Three sizes, No. 1, 2 and 3.

"EUREKA" ROOT CUTTERS

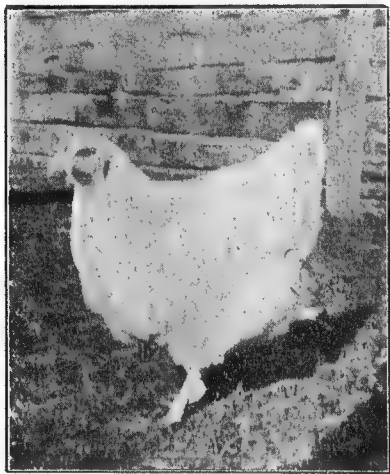
Will shred or slice from one to two bushels per minute. Tapering cylinder with ten carefully tempered steel knives. Strong and durable.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Our latest catalogue describes our entire line. It shows our Cultivators, Seeders and Tools as they are and gives a full description of their construction in detail. Write for free copy.

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LIVE POULTRY WANTED



Live Hens, Fowl or Spring, per lb. 15c
Cockerels, per lb. 13c
Ducks, per lb. 15c
Geese, per lb. 16c
Turkeys, per lb. 17c
Prices all f.o.b. Winnipeg.

We are also wanting dressed calves and will pay the very best market price. Cheque promptly mailed on receipt of goods.

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One Man can run it.

BIG MONEY in the OFF SEASON

Earn \$2000.00 a year extra money, besides your regular farm work, with the

Improved Powers Boring and Drilling Machine. Bore a well 100 ft. deep in 10 hours. One man can run it; it can operate in and easily moves slower any road. Bore everything except hard rock, and it drills that. No tower or staking; rotates its own drill. Easy terms; write for catalog.

Lisle Mfg. Co.
Box 550, Clarinda, Iowa.

Sun Yat Sen

Continued from Page 15

large army will be necessary. But if the counsels of Sun prevail these forces will never be used for aggression. As he himself says, "In this age public opinion is oftentimes more potent for the advancement of good or the accomplishment of evil than fleets or warships and divisions of armies."

Supports Woman Suffrage

Sun believes in Woman Suffrage. If his plans are carried out the women of China will be given equal political rights with the men. Universal suffrage, however, will not come just yet. The dense ignorance of the lower classes, it is feared, would make it too risky an experiment to entrust the ballot to unnumbered millions who as yet have no idea of government, let alone self-government. Educational tests, accordingly, will be prescribed at the outset. If despatches from China can be relied on, no fewer than five million women have been enfranchised. In the general election to the National Assembly lately held the women are credited with actively assisting in the election of twenty Socialists.

And so one might go on. China's recent awakening, her present problems and her role in the near future—the subject is inexhaustible. But only time can tell that story. On every side, however, there is light. More truly, perhaps, than any other country today may China be described as "the land of the Rising Sun." Emerson contended that "every great institution is the lengthened shadow of one man." The Chinese Republic, not as it is yet, but as it will become if the ideals of the founder are worked out, will stand as the living monument to Sun Yat Sen's life of devotion.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

part of the former prime minister, which would, of course, have been a clincher. Mr. Borden declared that in view of what had transpired in the House the government had absolutely no choice but to introduce closure. He also justified the action of the government by stating that closure had worked to the advantage of the public in the British parliament, quoting from a speech made by Premier Asquith within the past few months in favor of its continuance. He said that it was significant that the United States Senate and the Canadian parliament are the only two important deliberative bodies in the world without some form of closure. Mr. Borden gave the opposition the assurance that it was not the intention of the government to make an unfair use of the new rules.

A Poor Sample

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his reply said that the occurrence of the afternoon was a good indication of the dependence which might be placed upon the promises of the Premier. He had been treated with discourtesy and had been denied the constitutional right of the leader of the opposition to reply to the prime minister. It was closure and gag rule with a vengeance. Sir Wilfrid told the House that when he was in office he had been appealed to to introduce closure, but he was glad to say that he had not done so. "Heaven is my witness," he said, "that I would rather stand here defeated than be in office as the result of the power of the gag." Sir Wilfrid said that obstruction was justifiable only on great issues when the opposition had behind it a strong body of public opinion. Since Confederation real obstruction had been resorted to only four times. In 1896 and 1911 the governments of the day had been forced to the country and defeated. In 1908 and 1909 when the obstruction was in connection with bills relating to the franchise the opposition succeeded in making the government modify its proposals. In this case he said there was a difference between the parties on a very important question which should be settled by the people and not by the introduction of gag law into the House.

It was quite apparent to everyone who witnessed the scene on Wednesday that the prime minister, naturally one of the most courteous of men, did not perform his task with the air of one who relished it.

Seam-in-front stockings would seem absurd! Then why any seam?

You have kept on wearing stockings with a seam up the back—shapeless, uncomfortable things! because you probably didn't realize the perfection reached by

Pen-Angle
Full-Fashioned Seamless Hosiery

These are hose without the sign of a seam—look for the sign of the trade-mark. As they are being knit they are shaped lastingly to the curves of the foot and leg. They fit—they wear better—and the utter absence of any seam at all makes them ever so much more comfortable. No difference in cost—but much in quality, in economy and in comfort. 65

Makers of Underwear, Sweaters and Hosiery

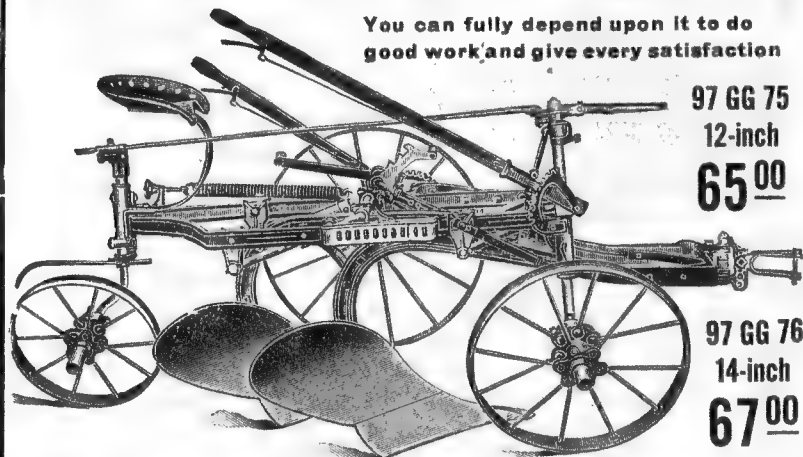
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Made by Penmans Limited Paris, Canada

GRAIN GROWERS! We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of Barley for Malting purposes.

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

Put the Imperial Gang Plow on your Farm



In recommending this plow we are influenced by three reasons: Firstly, the superior quality of the material; secondly, the strong construction; and thirdly, because it is made by manufacturers of long experience. The Imperial Gang embodies all the latest improvements. Its present perfection represents many years of test and experiment, and we do not believe there is a plow on the market which has given better results. It cleans and covers perfectly and is equipped with a positive lock and stone dodger device. It will rise automatically when a stone is struck, slight pressure of the lever instantly lowering the plow into the ground again. Complete with pole, neckyoke, four-horse evener, weed hook and rolling coulters.

THE IMPERIAL SULKY PLOW

In construction this plow is similar to the Imperial Gang. Complete with pole, neckyoke, three-horse evener, weed hook and rolling coulters.

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Made in Two, Three, Four and Five Horses abreast for Wagons, Manure Spreaders, Gang, Sulky and Disc Plows. Also Five and Six Horse tandem, for Gang and Sulky Plows. These are much stronger than similar eveners of different make now on the market, as they are made of one-quarter-inch heavier wood stock. Look for the name "Genuine Gregg" on every Evenner. ASK YOUR DEALER. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE "A"

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SMOKY CITY CLEANER

Effectually cleans Wall Paper, Calcimine, Window Shades, Fresco, etc., without injury. Absolutely absorbs dust and dirt. Contains powerful odorless antiseptic that thoroughly disinfects and entirely dispenses with disease germs. Will not fade or stain the most delicate colors. Ready for use. Ask your dealer, or write

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FOR THE BEST FITTED HORSE, BEEF CATTLE, DAIRY CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE SHOWN, FED FOR AT LEAST TEN WEEKS ON THEIR MEAL

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PRICES F.O.B. WINNIPEG ARE AS FOLLOWS

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5 Bag Lots.....	10.75	20 Bag Lots and over.....	40.00
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100 lbs. in each Sack, and about the size of Bran Sack

Full particulars will be furnished by Laing Bros., or by writing to the Manager, Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg.

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LAING BROS., 307 ELGIN AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Distributors for Western Canada, The Molassine Co., Ltd., London, Eng.

Gentlemen:—Please send me full particulars concerning the \$200 in gold that will be given away by the Molassine Co., Ltd., at the Canadian Industrial Exhibition this year.

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Name of your Feed Dealer..... G.G.G. 16-4-13

Wheat Advances Sharply

It was not a crop scare, but rather an over-sold condition of our market, coupled with the sudden desire on the part of Great Britain to buy, but the fact remains our wheat has advanced sharply of late, and those who consigned their cars rather than selling on street have made well by doing so. Farmers, you owe it to yourselves to put your grain out where it will bring you the most money. By all means get our bids before selling elsewhere. If you write or phone us before you bill out your grain, we can get you nice premiums on wheat, oats and barley. Try our service for good results.

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(A. M. BLACKBURN) Telephone (D. K. MILLS)
531 Grain Exchange Main 46 Winnipeg, Man.
Reference: THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

SEPARATOR TALKS

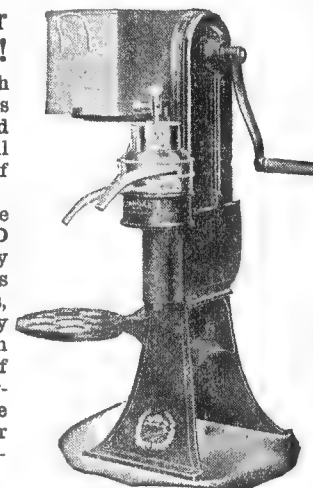
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MR. FARMER! Do you know how much profit you can make from ten good cows every year? Do you know that ten good milkers and a STANDARD Separator will more than take care of the interest on a half section of land?

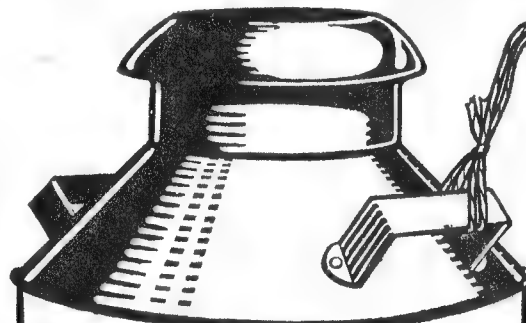
Handle cows right, and furthermore, handle their product right with a STANDARD Separator, and nothing you can own will pay bigger dividends. The STANDARD has been proven best by Government tests, Agricultural College trials, Cheese Factory investigations and by actual working in thousands of cases by farmers in all parts of Canada. It is self-oiling, non-clogging, perfect skimming, smooth running—all that the name stands for. You should have our booklet telling all the facts. Send for it to-day—you'll be the gainer.

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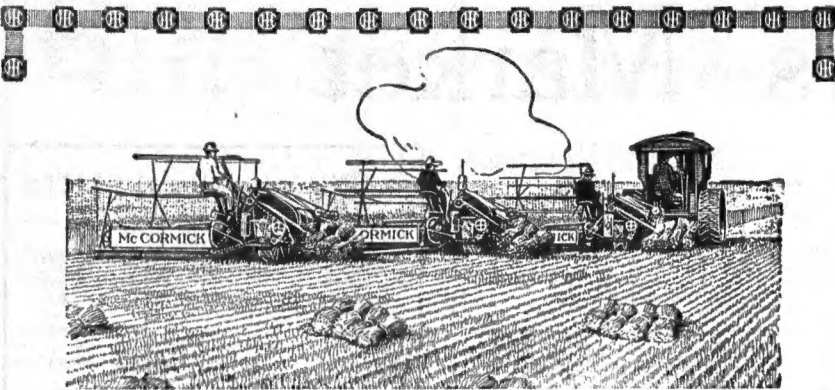
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On a McCormick binder the reel has a wide range of adjustments and handles successfully, tall, short, down or tangled grain. A third packer assists in handling grain that is full of undergrowth or that is very short. The tops of the guards are nearly level with the top of the platform, allowing short grain to pass freely without obstructing the guards or knives. The floating elevator handles grain in any quantity and does not clog. The cutter bar is built to use either smooth section or serrated knives. The improved McCormick knottor does good work without the usual close adjustments.

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At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.;
Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon,
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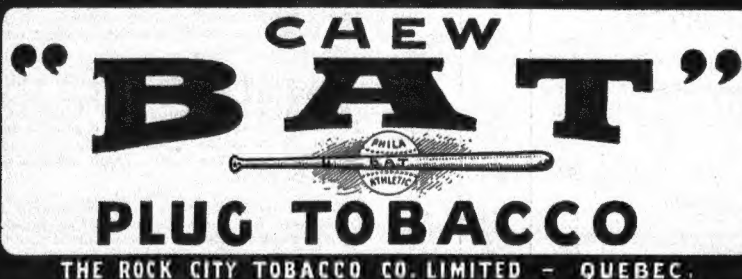
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ALL up-to-date Farmers and Market Gardeners now realize that they must return the plant food, removed by repeated cropping, to the soil in order to farm successfully.

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Increases the Yields, Improves the Quality, and Hastens the Ripening of all Crops on all Soils

Write us for FREE copies of our illustrated bulletins, containing valuable advice on the treatment of various crops as well as records of fertilizer experiments, conducted in every province of the Dominion. As the season is well advanced, we would urge those interested to communicate with us at once.

Send us five or more names of your neighbor farmers and we shall send you a colored wall placard.

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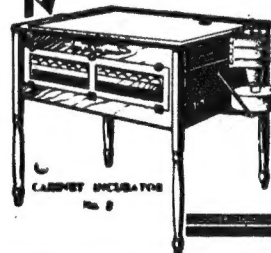
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Your growing grain last year may have escaped serious damage from hail, but

No Man can Foretell who will be the losers in the coming season. Why take the Risk of losing the reward of your labor when a trifling sum will, in case your crops are swept away,

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Unfortunately for Canadian cattle raisers many calves are lost each year through the accident of premature birth. While no doubt many of these losses are due to injuries a much greater number are caused by contagious abortion. When this disease obtains a foothold in a herd the consequences are apt to be serious, as it is readily transferred from animal to animal, making it almost impossible under usual farm conditions to raise calves for perhaps a series of years. For the information of cattle raisers the Veterinary Director General has issued a reprint of a leaflet of the British Board of Agri-

culture and Fisheries on this disease, which is being made the subject of very careful study and experiment in the Old Country. It is written in plain language and contains information of great value to all cattle raisers and persons who are studying the disease. It is printed for free distribution to those who apply to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa.

First make your case good; then, when your case is made good, be determined that it shall prevail.—W. E. Gladstone.

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PRODUCED BY THE PEERLESS INCUBATOR**

Into the pockets of the users of The PEERLESS INCUBATOR last year went five million dollars made from the poultry these people raised. Yet chickens are scarce in Canada and eggs are the scarcest of all food commodities. That is positively the fact.

To-day there are not enough Canadian CHICKENS or EGGS to go around. Thousands of dozens of eggs are being shipped into Canada from the United States and other countries to help meet the demand.

Yet there is a shortage! Eggs are commanding a tremendous price—chickens are worth dollars.

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Let us tell you how!

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(Registered)

Exterminates Gophers

"GOPHERCIDE" is a new poison, of which strychnine is the base. Our chemists have produced it, after months of experimenting, expressly to meet the needs of the Western Farmers, of whose crops the gophers have taken such heavy toll.

"GOPHERCIDE" has all the killing qualities of strychnine, and is far superior for these reasons:

"GOPHERCIDE" dissolves quickly and completely in warm water. Neither acids nor vinegar are necessary in its preparation. One 50c. package makes a half-gallon of solution—enough to poison a gallon of wheat and kill over 350 gophers.

EVERY particle of grain soaked in "Gophercide" solution is evenly saturated and thoroughly poisoned.

BECAUSE "Gophercide" penetrates so completely, the grain retains the poison indefinitely even when exposed to the weather at the gopher holes. This point is most important.

IN "Gophercide" the extremely bitter taste of strychnine has been overcome, so that the gophers eat it readily, and die almost instantly.

"GOPHERCIDE" has been thoroughly tested in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and has proved easier to handle and more effective than any other preparation.

GET a package of "Gophercide" and see for yourself how easy it is to prepare the poisoned wheat and destroy the pests. If your druggist cannot supply you, write our nearest Western branch.

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